SIXTH WARD.

B. and C are hereby commanded adquarters, No. 772 South Halsted a Hall), on the 7th of September, ck sharp, in full uniform, to take constration in honor of the Hou.

R. N. HUYCHINSON,
Captain Commanding Ward. SEVENTH WARD. Seventh Ward Haymakers, will ing at 7:30 o'clock, at their hall, r of West Fourteenth and Union I supply of uniforms will be on James Duguid, Captain.

EIGHTH WARD. a uneeting of the Eighth Ward Com-Hlue at the corner of Taylor and this evening, for the completion of and recruiting. All soldiers and requested to attend. MINTH WARD.

and B of the Ninth Ward will meet in the Globe Theatre, Besplaines that to take part in the general ang. All members are requested bring recruits, as the Committhe new uniforms for the com-

LEVENTH WARD. of Company A, Eleventh Ward bereby ordered to report at head-e's Hall, Ada street, near Madi-sek sharp, to take part in the pa-this evening. By order of Captain

Elighteenth Ward Minuta-companies A, B, and C, having secort for the Hon. Carl Schura-members of the above companies headquarters, Turner Hall, 7 p. J. H. Johnson, Major Commanding.

CTION SALES. A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTION NOTICE . Sept. 7, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., PERS & CO., Auctioneers, sbash-av., Chicago, Ill., FULL LINES O neres, Woolens, Blankets,

s. Quilts. Germantown Spreads. Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Men's and dies', Cloaks, Embroideries, Boots, Of gross Silk and Mohair Braid.
Assignee in Bankruptey, a large
ERY AND FANCY GOODS. AUCTION SALE m, the Popular Pawnbroker, 8 Madison-st.,

CHANDISE, ATCHES, ID JEWELRY,

AND CHAMBER SETS

Good Medium Furnitate,
I. CURTIS, to pay storage and
t Household Goods, Bedding,
Also a full line good Caspelance Desks, General Merchae
ac. &c. Fifty Half Chem
a INVOICE TRUNKS.
ELISON, FOMEROT & Chem

BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers. IOLD GOODS, ore, Paintings, and Office Stoves, Crockery, and Ginssware, are or Uggans, arior Uggans, as 9:50 o'clock, as ms, 11s and 120 Wabash-av.

POMEROY & CO., 84 and 88 Randolph-st. AR WEERLY SALE Sept. 8, at 9:30 a. m.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

OIL TANKS. JACKET KEROSENE GAN



ECONOMY OIL TANK.



WILSON & EVENDEN

Can and Tank Manufacturers, 117 & 119 West Lake-st., Chicago

HALF

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

MAMMOTH STOCK

CLOTHING!

MAX STADLER & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

In accordance with the wish of the Committee of Creditors, Mr. Frederick Lewis, Assignee of the late firm of MAX STADLER & CO., will offer to the trade at great SACRIFICE.

their mammoth stock of Ready-Made Clothing. The stock is splendidly gotten up and well assorted. The attention of buyers from all parts of the country is urgently invited to this sale. Great Bargains in Clothing

can be had for CASH. FRED LEWIS.

Assignee of Max Stadler & Co. 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Made of Wamsutta Muslin, at \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.75, \$1.85, and \$2.00. Any of these Shirts, without being button-holed or laundried, 50c each less. These goods have much heavier linens, and much better workmanship than Eastern-made Shirts.

67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago; 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnat

BUSINESS CHANCES. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

A Wholesale Business of twelve years' standing, doing a good trade and well-known throughout the West. The best pening in Chicago for parties with a moderate capital. Can refer to any wholesale grocery house as to its reputation. For particulars address G. S. B., care Bullock Bros., 50 and 52 Madison-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers seiween New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. E.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid result on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins rowided with Electric Bells.) will sail from pier No. 3, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

"St. Laurent, Luchesmex, Saturday, Sept. 9, 9 a. m., Trance, Tredette, Saturday, Sept. 18, 4 p. m., Perceire, Laure, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 9 a. m., Price of the Continue of the Continue

North German Lloyd.

Great Western Steamship Line. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clara-st., Michi

HOTEL. SHERMAN HOUSE, GENERAL NOTICES.

I.O.O.F.

Brothers and their friends will take notice that the only Odd Fellows' Excursion from Chicago to Philadelphia will leave Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock p. m., via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; return by Niagara Falls, or the same route as

going down.

Return tickets will be distributed on the train before reaching Philadelphia.

Tickets for the round trip are \$22.80 (good for 30 days) or \$11.40 down.

down.

A car will leave Jackson, Mich., and be attached to the special train at Auburn.for the accommodation of brothers and their friends in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Brothers will look out for Scalpers. We are informed that parties have been sent in the above direction to dispose of tickets that are not good on our special train. Tickets can only be obtained at 112 Randolphst. Money must accompany the order. If there should be any reduction in the fare, to or from Philadelphia, all parties holding our tickets will receive the benefit of the same.

S. L. HURST, Secretary,

112 Randolph-st.

Minnesota and Wisconsin papers please copy.

OFFICE OF THE County Treasurer and County Collector COOK COUNTY, ILL.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. \$160,000

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware

Clocks, Bronzes, &c., PUBLIC AUCTION

At 61 Washington-st., near State,

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A.H.MILLER,

The Leading Jeweler of the West. Sales at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. each day, J. H. FRENCH, Auctie

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

HALF THE REGULAR PRICES Now being closed out at the Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts.

BANKRUPT SALE. Every article Warranted. FINANCIAL. THE

Savings Bank,

No. 75 South Clark-st., Chicago. COMMENCED BUSINESS 1862. Perfect Security and Liberal Interest. The investment certificates of this bank are secured on improved real estate, the securities being in special trust. The certificates bear interest, availe in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7.3-10 per cent per annum. They are more secure than a direct mortgage loan, sidd much more available. They may be obtained personally or through the mails, in sums of \$100 or multiples thereof, at this bank. Interest paid as usual on savings-book accounts.

Choice Mortgage loans on improved city property a SEVEN per cent. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-100 Dearborn-st. MONEY AT LOW RATES

To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-ons, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

INTHE

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING Fifty Acres Tame Pasture FOR RENT at Morgan Park, within ten miles of Stoe Yards. Good fences and plenty of water. Address A. WISWALL, Morgan Park.

DENTISTRY.

Why pay \$20 and \$30 when you can get the best il set of teeth at DR McCHESNEY's for \$31 e finest and most raper Clark and handolph-sts. DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The copartership heretofore existing between the understinged, under the the firm name of Purington & Scranton is dissolved by mutual consent.

All sums due to said firm must be paid to Abner E. Scranton, who assumes all !isolities of the late firm.

GEORGE E. PURINGTON, ABNER R. SCRANTON,

Chicago, Aug. 2, 1878.

The business of the late firm will be continued at the old stand, 270 and 272 South Water-st.

ARMER E. SCRANTON.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876, POLITICAL.

Speech of the Hon. Carl Schurz at McCormick Hall.

His Enthusiastic Reception by the Germans of Chicago.

Discussion of the Financial Question and the Civil Service.

False Pretenses of the Democracy Regarding Specie-Resumption.

Why the Republican Party Should Be Continued in Power.

Grand Torchlight Procession of the Minute Men.

The Most Imposing Demonstration of the Campaign.

Exciting Times in the Fourth District Congressional Convention.

Withdrawal of the Hurlbut Men in High Dudgeon--Lathrop Nominated.

The Government Determined to See Fair Play in the Political Arena.

Striking Evidences of the Need Federal Troops in Louisiana.

CARL SCHURZ.

THE FIRST GUN.

this year, as in previous years, for the Republican andidates.

The arrival of Mr. Schurz was used by the Republicans of the city for the purpose of making the first formal display of the military companies which have been curolled. Although the procession suffered in some points from the evils incident to an, as yet, imperfect organization and a first turnout, it was the event of the season 'thus far, to be surpassed only by future Republican displays. As it passed along its extended line of march, it was greeted with cheers from the crowds which lined the sidewalks, and the plaudits which it received were not the less enthusiastic in the strong German sections of the North Side than among the American residents of the First and Second Wards.

Taken all in all, both as regards the speech and as regards the procession, yesterday's celebration will be looked upon as a gratifying success, indicative, as it is, of a sweeping triumph two months hence.

TO THE HALL.

ESCORTED BY A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.
The North-Side battalion of Minute-Men had heir rendezvous at Turner-Hall. There they began to congregate at about 7 o'clock, that being the hour appointed, and the promptness of their coming forward was remarkable. Before half-past coming forward was remarkable. Before hair-past 7 o'clock every company was drawn up in line, each man in uniform, and with his torch flaring at its brightest. The unwonted gathering on so public a street at North Clark, of course, speedily drew a large crowd of observers, and the street was soon blocked with people of every age and sex. It is needless to remark that the small boy predominated.

needless to remark that the small boy present insted.

In the line, which was drawn up on Clark, be-tween Chestnut street and Washington place, the following companies were represented with their respective commanders:

Fifteenth Ward—Company A, Capt. Charles Var-ges; Company B, Capt. C. Greiner.

Sixteenth Ward—Company A, Capt. H. Severine; Company B, Capt. P. Litterer; Company C, Capt. Charles Hartwick.

Seventeenth Ward—Company A, Capt. J. Dona-hue.

Company B, Capt. F. Litterer; Company C, Capt. Charles Hartwick.

Seventeenth Ward—Company A, Capt. J. Donahue.

Eighteenth Ward—Company A, Capt. M. Steffen; Company B, Capt. R. Williams; Company C, Capt. B. F. Fergus.

Besides these the following staff officers were on hand, mounted on horseback: Divison Commander W. S. Scribner, Col. E. F. C. Klokke, Col. George Prussing, Maj. Rudolph Williams, Capt. Charles Harpel, Col. Charles Fieldkamp, Col. George E. Adams, Col. Courad Folz, Col. Truman Miller, Col. Elias Shipman, Col. John S. Mullins; Aldes de Camp Col. J. M. Adams, Capt. William Grimes, Capt. George Verbeck, Capt. John Woodbridge, Col. Jacob Lengacher, Col. Louis Huck, Maj. Le Brun, Capt. N. P. Nelson, Capt. G. Gottschalk, Maj. William Stewart, Capt. Arche Winne, Capt. Thoms Turney, Capt. Groscow, Capt. J. S. Wilson, Capt. Charles Spoeri, Capt. Martin Horn, Capt. E. J. Whitchead.

AN INTERESTING ACCIDENT

Occurred before taking up the line of march for the Grand Pacific Hotel. While the men were standing in line an open carriage drove up, containing several ladies and gentlemen, who proceeded to make a presentation of a fing to Company B of the Eighteenth Ward Minute Men. The speech was made in brief terms by Maj. Thomas in behalf of Mrs. Ferris, Miss Ferris, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. Frry, and was responded to fittingly by Capt. Williams.

The battallon then marched south, amid the shouts of the admiring crowd. As they approached the Grand Pacific the crowd in the street perceptibly thickened. Locomotion became almost impossible for people on the sidewalks, and even the procession was compelled to stop frequently. As for the street-cars and buses, they were hopelesslessly entangled, and their drivers sadly contemplated the devastation of their business, and swore great round oaths.

Meanwhile from the other direction were coming the South Side companies, most of whom drew up in front of the hotel on Jackson street. As the North Side battalion marched up they were saluted by the firing of musket

INSIDE.

A GRAND GATHERING.

The crowd commenced treoping in long before 7 o'clock, until by that hour nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen had gathered in the hall-way and en-

THE SPEECH.

this one; no other country could get over a crisis faster, and there was no doubt that we would pull out quicker than Europe. The reuson for this was the CONFIDENCE AND TRUST which existed in our business world. Capital here was subject to greater convusions, and hence more care was exercised in making investments. The crisis of 1837 lasted until 1842, by which time the wild-catmoney had gone out of circulation. We would not reach a solid basis in this crisis until the time had come when a dollar was worth a dollar. When that time has arrived then business would recuperate, laborers find more work and times generally become better. Therefore the thing most necessary was to reach the time when business can be transacted on a gold basis. The Democrats even could not deny that in order to bring about prosperty and better times we must have specie resumption. It was in the interest of the prosperity of the country to bring about specie resumption as fast as possible. Everybody must be aware of the fact that this state of affairs could not last much longer.

But the great question was

HOW TO BRING THIS ABOUT.

They were aware of the fact that last year, in Ohlo, the Republican party was in favor of specie resumption, while the Democratic party advocated the rag-baty. Had the Democratic party advocated in their promises to bring about specie resumption. Was the Democratic party to be trusted in their promises to bring about specie resumption as fast as possible? The Democratic arraigned the Republican party because it had not yet brought about specie-resumption. He admitted that the Republican were derelict in this matter, and he was one of the first to condemn them for it. But what right had the Democratic party about specie-resumption. He admitted that the Republican party they stood up in Congress as the representatives of ragmoney, while the Republican party, they sto

in the manner of appointment, and existed allke ployment, and hundreds did not know where to get their daily bread.

WHAT WAS THE REASON
for this? IJ one read the Democratic platform and the Democratic papers one found that the Republican party was accused of all this. It was but natural that all the ifls of the nation should always be put upon the shoulders of the reling party. We were suffering from a severe business crisis, but the crisis didn't commence in this country at all, but in Europe. There they were suffering from the same causes from which we suffered. Not even the Democrats could charge that the crisis in Europe was caused by Republican Government. The fact was we had overspeculated, and had come to the point we had now reached. Hence the stagnation in business, and hence the hard times. But no country had such powers of recuperation as this one; no other country could get over a crisis faster, and there was no doubt that we would pull out quicker than Europe. The reason for this was the CONFIDENCE AND TRUST
which existed in our business world. Capital here was subject to greater convulsions, and hence the hand to provide the provided of the provided of the matchine-politicians for the offices of Postmaster, and there was no doubt that we would not be left in the hands of Congressmen who were farming only for re-election. They could not get qualified offices, Appointments should not be left in the hands of Congressmen who were farming only for re-election. They could not get qualified offices, Appointments should not be left in the hands of Congressmen who were farming only for re-election. They could not get qualified offices through t

political parties hands. Then there would be civil service reform, and such as the people wanted, and this would only be attained by appointing men for

COMPETENCY AND HONEST ALONE.

He gave nothing for platforms of parties. For the character of men he gave a great deal. Mr. Schurz had been a Bristow man, out what was the character of the Republican standard bearer and showed that he was honest, upright, and competent. Under his three terms of Governor of Ohio there had been no corruption. He was one of those who studied whether it paid or not to be honest. He was naturally honest and could not be anything else. He was not one of those who studied whether it paid or not to be honest. He was naturally honest and modest. Hayes' Administration could not be a continuation of Grant's. He thought they would get civil-service through Hayes. Both candidates had spoken through their letters of acceptance. He then read that section of Mr. Hayes' letter relating to civil service reform. The people could rely on Mr. Hayes' promises. His programme of reform meant comething. There were no barriers behind which he could hide. He stated facts as they were. He then read from Samuel J. Tilden's letter of acceptance, and contrasted it with that of Mr. Hayes, and showed that it was only a beautiful galaxy of words meaning nothing. Tilden's letter of acceptance, and contrasted it with that of Mr. Hayes, and showed that it was only a beautiful galaxy of words meaning nothing. Tilden's letter of acceptance, and contrasted it with that of Mr. Hayes, and showed that it was only a beautiful galaxy of words meaning nothing. Tilden's letter of acceptance, and contrasted with that of Mr. Hayes, and showed that it was only a beautiful galaxy of words meaning nothing. Tilden's letter of acceptance, and contrasted the mean that the proposition was a dark as the flamonation of the same and the proposition was a dark as the flamonation of the same and the proposition was a substant of the same and the same and the proposition of the same and th

the torches was very bright, and gave a fively and brilliant appearance to the previously dark street. Haiting before the hall, cheers were given. Mr. Schurz having already gone up into the hall, there was little to be done in a ceremonious way. It was thought at first by the managers of the affair that it would be a good idea to have some out-door speaking, but as it was apparent that the noise would prevent any voice from being leard, except by a very small minority of those present, the idea was abandoned, and, after marching af ew times, the whole battalion turned eastward on Michigan street, and thence filed south on State street to the rendezvous on the corner of Van Buren street and Wabash avenue. For s long time after their departure the crowd lingered about the hall, dispersing gradually towards the close of the meeting.

bonor of the arrival of Carl Schurz. Judging it by the fact that it was the first regular appearance of the various wards in one grand procession, it was an entire success. Such was the verdict of the throngs of people in the streets. The verdict was emphasized by the hearty cheers which rose from the assembled multitudes all along the line of march.

The early part of the evening was anything but propitious, and, as the various clubs began to assemble, the fare of the torches and the brilliant financeaux was reflected from the foggy atmosphers overhead, the whole presenting much the same picture that a large conflagration would produce. As the evening advanced, and the clubs were nearly ready to take up their long line of march, the fog and mist rose, the clouds parted, and the stars appeared one by one in the firmament, while the moon struggled through a mass of clouds, as if desirous to shed its light, too, on the shready brilliant scene below. THERN WERN ORDER AND SYSTEM IN THE MANAGEMENT of the procession. Gen. McArthur sat on his horse, coolly watching it all and directing every movement. The ranks formed on Wabash avenue from Monroe to Harrison streets. The South Side Clubs were first on the ground, and, after nome little and words like club, were yolined by the handsome uniforms and brilliant torches show to such good advantage, and unstitude praise was an endomenanced by his staff, consisting of the Signal Corps of the South Division under the command, rode out V an Buren street, accompanied by his staff, consisting of the Signal Corps of the South Division under the command of Col. P. S. W. Janeen, the procession following with torches burning, banners waving, and drums beating to the shrill accompanied by his of the signal corps of the South Division under the command of Col. P. S. W. Janeen, the procession following with torches burning, banners waving, and drums beating to the shrill accompanied by his staff, consisting of the shrill accompanied by his class of the shrill accompanied of the transit

the drum and fife music was supplimited by that of a brass band, and the variety of sound was not unpleasant.

Probably as good a point of observation as could be obtained along the whole line was on the Clark street balcony of THE GRAND PACIFIC.

The patriotism of Mr. John B. Drake manifested itself in the discharge of sky-rockets and Roman candles as the procession passed, much to the delight of the marchers, who sent up cheer after cheer. The windows and entrances to the hotel were crowded with guests and people who had taken the precaution to secure eligible quarters for viewing the procession. All along the line, too, the structs, houses, bridges, vacant yards, brick piles, and buildings in process of construction, were thronged. In an outpouring of such size, it would be almost impossible to notice all the points of interest or of excellence, but, as the clubs passed the Grand Pacific, the looker-on could not but observe certain features deserving of special mention.

THE TRANSPARENCIES.

although comparatively few in number, were gotten up with more than asuai finess. They bore mottoes which the force of events his made peculiarly appropriate to the campaign. One bore the legend: "Down with Confederates and Sham Reform; another, "Hecord of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Record of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Record of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Record of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Record of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Record of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Record of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Record of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Hecord of 1861; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes", while on the reverse was this counter-legend: "Hecord

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Council was held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets. Dr. D. S. Smith in the chair.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. John Atwood, and adopted after a brief discussion.

IN GENERAL. FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Pitchard was still inclined to wait, if necessary. He was willing to move a reconsideration of the vote admitting Kane County No. 1.

The vote to adjourn was lost, Kane and Winnebago voting in the negative and DeKalb in the affirmative.

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE

LOUISIANA.

ber and Representative Lonis J. Soner. When returning from the Bointe Conpec Judicial Convention, grew a desperate personal rencontre to-day in this city between the latter gentleman and Henry L. Smith, a reporter of the Times. The Times Tnesday evening published a scurrilows attack upon the gentlemen named, charging them with embloring some colored men to de the firing in order to make political capital. Mr. Souer published a card in the papers this morning pronouncing the article false and denouncing the editor of the Times as a willful and malicious faisifier. Mr. Souer expected a challenge from the editor of the Times, but, instead, Smith, who was the author of the sarticle, UNDERFOOK TO COWHIDS SOURS, on the streets, being accompanied by a large representation of the reportorial fraternity to see the fun of whipping a Radical. The affair took places at the corner of Canaland St. Charles streets. Soner was quietly walking along the street when Smith halfed him and inquired if he was the author of the eard published over his signiture this morning. Souer replied that he was. Smith then soddenly drew a cowhide and struck Souer once, but, before he had an opportunity to follow it up. Souer stepped back and orew his revolver. He finally succeeded, and fired two shots, hitting Souer each time. Souer fired once more, dais shot also taking effect. Two of Smith's wounds were in the fiestly part of the leg close to the thigh, and the third in the right side. The latter wound is probably fatal, though he is still living. The first of Souer's wounds was in the left leg, and the last in the right side. The latter wound is probably fatal, though he is still living. The first of Souer's wounds was in the left leg, and the last in the right side. The latter wound is probably fatal, though he is still living. The first of Souer's wounds was in the left leg, and the last in the right side. The latter wound is probably for renow the fight, but the bystanders stepped in and stopped to the city for a stack was altogened. He wa

iffe of Wester, Clerk of the Court in Red River Parish.

A FATAL ENCOUNTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 7.—A rencontre occurred about 1 o'clock at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets between Louis L Souer, a prominent Republican politician, and H. L. Smith, a Times reporter. Souer commenced the stack, firing three or more shots at Smith, who returned the are, mortally wounding Souer. Smith received a shot in the hip. The affair graw out of the following card, which appeared in a morning paper:

To the Public: On several occasions the Times has published untruthful and unwarranted attacks upon me until in March last I warned the editor to design. On Tuesday morning is renewed its standerous abuse of me in the following stride:

"The thinnest on record. Souer's last bloody-shirt story, Soure, Bresset & Go. took themserves to a point a

FAIR PLAY.

CONFEDERATE ARGUMENT. TILDEN'S CONSTITUENTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Tribuna's King

of the wounded is reported dead at this hour-s. In the evening.

BOUTH CARCLESTA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7.—A serious riot occurred late last night between colored Republicans on one side and colored Democrats and white menon the other side. Pistols were freely used on both sides. The rioters held King street, the main thoroughfare, from midnight until sunrise, breaking windows, robbing stores, and attacking and beating indiscriminately every white man who showed his face. A large number of persons were in jursed, and several of those who were shot are in a critical condition. Intense excitement prevails.

FOR CONGRESS.

so-called Independents for the Seventh Congress-sional District, comprising the Counties of La Saile, Will, Kendall, and Grundy, met at Morris and organised this morning. LaSalle sent no del-egates, as it was understood that it was to be aim-

ents. This brought out Breckenridge, of Will County, in a speech that was loudly applianded, du...red that this was a Democratic Convention of the pure, old-fashioned stripe; that they would take no nominations from the Independents, but the nominations must come from this Convention; that the Convention was composed of Simon-pure Democrats; that the Democratic party would not be the tail to the Independents, but if the Independents wanted to be the tail of the Democracy, all right; that Armstrong, of Grundy, had been selected to place in nomination a candidate for genuine Democrats to vote for, and he chould go for him wheever he might be. This brought out the Hon. P. A. Armstrong, of Grundy, who made the namal speech about the honesty that was wanted by the Democrats, and the corruption of everybody else. He stated that he might have had the nomination himself, but he preferred to decline, and he therefore nominated the Hon. Felix Campbell, of Lassile. The nomination was accepted by the Convention. Evans, of Lassile, reiterated Armstrong's speech about honesty and corruption, and put in nomination was unanimously proclaimed. Armstrong, of Grundy, then requested that Elwood would step out on the platform and show himself, which he did in a very neat manner, and retired. The rest of the time was taken up by a speech from Breckenridge.

WATSERA, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Republican outlook in the Eighth Congressional District has continued to improve since the nomination of George W. Parker, of Waisseka, for Congress was made at Fairbury on the 22d of Angust. His nomination was unanimously proclaimed. The rest of the time was taken up by a speech from Breckenridge.

WATSERA, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Republican outlook in the Eighth Congressional District has continued to improve since the nomination of George W. Parker, of Waisseka, for Congress was made at Fairbury on the 22d of Angust. His nomination was not such as a condition of the contract of the distribution of the promised of the contract of the first shape. During t

appointed to invite him to visit the meeting. The Senator was welcomed to his old home by the President of the Club, the Rev. E. J. Palmer, in a well-timed and patriotic address. The Senator briefly responded in his usual happy style. An address was delivered by Prof. J. H. Brownies. Arrangements were made for the mass-meeting on Saturday, when Gen. Logan will address the people at length. An immense furn-out is expected. The General speaks for-morrow evening as Murphysborn. Exppt is getting her Republicanism waked up to a foverheat, and a good account may be expected from her at the November election.

VERMONT.

VERMONT.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Boston, Sept. 7.—Election returns from all but nine towns in Vermont show that Fairbanks' majority over Bingham is 24,685. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 9,950 majority over Bingham. Republican gain, 4,795. The 9 remaining towns in 1874 gave Peck over Bingham 263 majority. Pairbanks' majority in the entire State cannot be far from 25,000.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Proctor's majority will

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOV. HAYES AND THE VETERANS. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7.—A special from Caldwell states that the Soldiers' National Reunion closed to-day with a sham battie, participated in by 100 Veterans from the Dayton National Asylum, and good-by spee ches. The Reunion has been a

of confidential-Hendricks-Watterson-lister fame, has sued the Journal for libel in publishing the Inter-Ocean's comments on the letter, claiming \$10,000 damages. In an editorial to-morrow, the Journal will challenge Mr. Brown to go to triel at once with a struck jury, and not wait until after the election is over before going into a trial.

LATYLE BOCK, Sept. 7.—Returns some in very slowly, but sufficient news has been received to indicate that the entire Democratic State ticket has been elected by a large majority, while the Legislature and Senate will be almost entirely Democratic.

ADAMS ACCEPPS.

Boston, Sept. 7.—Charles Francis Adams has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The Board of Trustees held a special water meeting Wednesday night—all the members being present—and made another attempt to let the contracts for pipe-laying, this time successfully.

The contract for hydrants and valves was let to the Architectural Iron Works of Chicago, the Pennycook 4½-inch hydrant to be furnished at \$39 cach, and valves of the Chicago, the pennycook 4½-inch hydrant to be furnished at \$39 cach, and valves of the Chicago. nycook 44-inch hydrant to be furnished at \$39 each, and valves of the Chicago City patent to be furnished, 4-inch, at \$16 each, and 6-inch at \$24 each.

The contract for furnishing and laying 12, 200 feet of 6-inch pipe, and 8, 125 feet of 4-inch, was let to George C. Morgan & Co., of Chicago, at \$33.75 per ton for pipe and \$48 per ton for specials, all delivered; for laying six-inch pipe, 22 cents per linear foot, and 20 cents for four-inch pipe; all hydrants and valves to be set free of charge; street-piling to be used only at the option of the town's superintendent of work. An amendatory clause was adopted, making the rate for pipe, including laying, 72½ cents for six inch, and 58 8-10 cents for four inch pipe per linear foot. Morgan & Co. will get their pipe from the International Pipe Company of this city, and Russell & Alexander, who laid five miles of pipe in Lake View last winter, as sub-contractors under Chappel, and have just laid several miles in Winona, Minn., will do their laying.

The Board adjourned to Monday, Sept. 11, when the contracts will be approved.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

STEAMSHIP NLWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Arrived—Steamship Callfornia, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 7.—Arrived out, steamships Holland and Cornwall, from New York.

New York, Sept. 7.—Arrived—Steamer Canada, from London.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The Pacific Malsteamer City of Peking made the run from Hong Kong in 22 days 11 hours; from Yokohams, 15 days 9 hours. This is over twenty-four hours ahead of the formous passage of the Oceanic, and is the best time ever made.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Sept. 7.—By request of prominent citizens, Prof. Huxley consented to deliver a lecture this evening at Masonic Theatre, Long before the appointed hour the house was packed with an eager andience. The Professor's remarks were a brief rehearsal of his well-known views on creation, applying them directly to Tennessee. The lecture was about an hour in length and was listened to by all the prominent theologisms of the city. The Professor leaves for the East to-morrow moraing.

The Women Knights of the French Legion of Honor.

Harner's Easar.

Six women are at present Knights of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, namely: Madame Dubarre (Sister Victoire), Superior of the Convent Esperance, in Nancy; Ross Bonheur; Lady Pigott, accorated by M. Thiers for her seal in helping the wounded on the battlefields in the late war; Miss Bertha Rocher, of Havre, who founded several Bertha Rocher, and Angelia and Superior

Gov. Hendricks as a Reformer.

Ciscinnais Gazzits.

Gov. Hendricks is a Director and large stock holder in the Indianapolis Water-Works Company. He is also, by virtue of his office as Governor, President of the State Board of Equalization, whose duty it is to consilie.

FOREIGN. Accounts of the Fighting Around Alexinatz Still Much

Muddled. The Turks Celebrate Their Victory by an Indiscriminate Slaughter.

servian Villages Treated to s Repetition of the Bul-

garian Horrors. Confirmation of the Reported Massac

The Anglo-Chinese Controversy Still Threatens Unpleasant Results.

of Christians in China.

THE WAR. BELGRADE, Sept. 7.—The insurgents in Bosnia are increasing in number. The Turkish forces are confined to the extreme north and south.

confined to the extreme north and south.

ALEXINATE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Times' correspondent at Beigrade telegraphs the following: 'Nothing is certainly known about what is passing in the neighborhood of Alexinatz, but there is a strong conviction here that another battle was fought on Monday. Some Russians who have just arrived from the front doubt this. They represent the Servian army as reduced to a mere mob. Some of the Russian surgeons are returning home."

A correspondent of the News says: 'Rumors of Servian demoralization and the disintegration of the Servian-Morava army are circulating in consequence of hints dropped by Russians returning

quence of hints dropped by Russians returning from the front. The officials here are dumb co cerning the situation around Alexinatz. z, confirm the worst accounts of Friday's
They say the Servians do not hold any

disaster. They say the Servians do not hold any position at Alexinatz, and confirm the report of the Turkish advances on Belgrade by the way of Kragujevatz, on the southeast of Montenegro. The Turks cannonaded the whole line from Padgonitza to Spuss on Thursday, creating the impression that a battle was progressing there. This proves to have been a feint, with the object of diverting the

a battle was progressing there. This proves to have been a feint, with the object of diverting the attention of the Montenegrins from Medun, which they are investing, the Turks designing to revictual it. They have not succeeded yet, and they must drive the Montenegrins from cliffs 1,800 feet high on either side of the gap in which Medun lies before they can revictual it. The result of the fighting in the northwest is still nuknown."

LONDON, Sept. 7.—There were a number of disturbing rumors from Berlin yesterday, but they were not confirmed from any other source, and it is believed they had a stock-jobbing origin. The opinion reported from Berlin to the Standard that the outbreak of a Russian-Turkish was was unavoidable is not entertained at other capitals. On the contrary, there seems to be a growing confidence that the general peace of Europe will be maintained, however dimentit may be the settlement of the details between the Turks and insurgents. The Porte's refusal to grant an armistice is also unconfirmed, but it is thought not unlikely; and it is believed that the result of such refusal would be an immediate resort to the formulation of terms of peace between Servia and Montenegro and Turkey, leaving the question of the insurrected provinces. for subsequent settlement.

The Times' Vienna correspondent, discussing the nagotiations between the Fowers, says: "With those who have been and still are for an armistice, the idea of a conference for the regulation of all pending questions is gaining ground more and more. The idea was first started by France, and seems to find support with Italy and Russia, the latter, however, not wishing to take the initiative

Russia wants, as yet, rest for a number of years, and then, besides, the Emperor is decided to have peace. So am I; and there is every ground to suppose the other Powers are equally desirous to have it. At least, to judge by their assurances, we may reckon on their hearty ico-operation with as in this direction."

pose the other Powers are equally desirous to have it. At least, to judge by their sanurances, we may reakon an their hearty ico-operation with as in this direction."

THE NEW SULTAN.

CONSTANTINGTLE, Sept. 7.—Abdul Hamed, the new Sultan, was to-day formally invested with the Eword of Osman. All the Ministers were present.

THE PORTE'S ANSWER.

London, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Porte, replying to the representatives of the European Ambassadors in favor of peace, said that, in the present military situation, an armistice was opposed to its interests. The Porte, however, at the same time held out hopes of a speedy proposal of conditions of peace.

THE LATE BATTLE.

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily News, dated Deligrad, Sept. 4. says that Alexinatz is held by 15, 000 Servians, with 10 batteries. The Turkish main army is divided into two bodies. One is co-operating with Gen. Herravatich, who is on Turkish Territory, in front of Gramma, and threatens the Servian camps at Nisch. The other is engaged in a movement in Mokotova and Klasura Paas and over to Kruzevatz, its object being to enter Morava Valley below Deligrad. The Turkish attack of Sept. 1 on Alexinats was a strategic stroke to divert Tehernayeff satention from the latter movement. Tchernayeff satention from the latter movement. Trhernayeff satention from the latter movement. Trhernayeff satention from the latter movement. The may in the direction of Kruzevats and Tankova Pass to meet the Turkis turning movement, and there the next fight will take place. The Servian position is precarious, but the exact position of affairs will be deposited. The enemy will then command four roads leading to every part of Servia. As the Turks of the Turks of the Morava. Alexinatz is in their power. It is unterly deserted. The Servians at Delegrad are in no condition to take the field. The Turks committed great atroctics during and after the battle on Friday. Hideous stories reach me of rape and marder, of wounded Ruesians tied to trees an

ABYSSINIA.

MASSACRS OF BESTFILM TROOPS.

New York, Sept. 7.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "Fresh disaster has befallen the Egyptian army in Abyssinia. Fifteen hundred Egyptian troops, with their commander, Rahibe Pacha, have been messacred. The Abyssinians afterwards proceeded to Massacros, which they seized. The garrison and Government officers escaped on board some ships which happened to be in port, and arrived safely in Suez. The Egyptian Government is contemplating revenge, and is sending freeh troops to the scene of action. The cavalry and artillery were also being reorganized."

CASUALTIES.

GREAT STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Quincy Whig to-day has the following special from Brookheld, Mo.:

"The dereest storm ever known in this country struck this vicinity at about 5 p. m. last Tuesday. The day had been from early morning cloudy, and only moderately warm, but, soon after, although still cloudy, with a drizzling rain falling occasionally, it became very sultry. Except this, no

CRUSHED. CRUSHED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 7.—The floor of a new amusement hall at Clam Lake, north of this city, built by Holbrook & May, which was to be dedicated by the Tennessee Jubilee Singers last evening, fell through just before the concert began, injuring many of the 200 or 300 persons in the hall. Four or five of them are so seriously injured that it is not expected they will live. They are Mr. Bloss, Mrs. Kennedy, and Mrs. Shaklaton.

BUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Kirkwood, Ill., Sept. 7.—A young man named Charles Anderson, who resided near Raritan, was returning from Good Hope yesterday in a wagon and, while attempting to strike his mules with the harness-lines, he fell from the wagon and was instantly killed.

STREET-CAR ACCIDENT.

CISCINNAYI, Sept. 7.—A street-car was run into
by a passenger train on the Little Miami Road in
the eastern part of this city to-night. G. T. Snydem was killed and two other passengers in the
car seriously injured.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad will be sold at public auction under a fore-closure of mortgage to-morrow. It is understood Andrew Pearce, Jr., the purchaser of the Missouri Pacific yesterday, will also buy this one, and the opinion prevailed in railroad eircles that these roads will be consolidated and operated under one management.

Baccial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Daventort, Ia., Sept. 7.—The tailors of Davenport, Molina, and Rock Island are on a strike against a proposed reduction of 25 per cent on their wages.

Washington National Monument Society, have executed a conveyance of all rights and privileges of the Society to the United States.

The trial of Gen. Baboock and others for alleged complicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy has been fixed for the 19th inst.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Land City, Minn., Sept. 4.—I predicted some time since to you that our yield of wheat would not exceed eight bushels per acre. I give you faures of three of our best farmers: James Hamilton—last year, 2,453 bushels: this year, 909 bushels. James Thompson—last year, 2,300 bushels; this year, 1,000 bushels; this year, 750 bushels. Our old wheat, in farmers'-hands or elsewhere, is very poor, and not wanted by millers or shippers, and is about marketed. Your correspondent of the 5th inst is, I think, entirely too sanguine, and, if not interested in the sale or purchase of wheat, may be in some of our railroads. Yours truly, G. D. Posr.

MKEE

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Awful Bank-Robbing Tragedy at Northfield, Minn,

A Cashier Far More Heroic thes Horatius or Mucius Scævola.

Black Crimes of the Pirates Before Their Partial Destruction by Citizens

The Whole Country in Search of the Villains Not Yes Killed.

Story of an Exceedingly Mean Hea from Danville, Ill.

A HEROIC CASHIER.

A MEAN RASCAL.

FIVE DEATH WARRANTS.*

Hamusene, Pa., Sept. 7.—Gov. Havrass is issued the death-warrants for the execution of Thomas Murphy, James Carroll, James Bayis, Hagh McGeephan, and James Roorty, the "Melly Maguires" who were recently convicted in Schully kill County of murder in the first degree. The conception is to take place Oct. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The second trial of United States against Charles Jost, for the to demnation of the Antioch Distillery for defrashing the revenue, began to-day.

Ship Garibaldi, from New York, just armolost four men from aloft during the passage, Thomas Blumiain, Edward Dodda a Patrick Connolly.

The movement of the Grangers to load wheely farmers' account seems likely to prove a faller Only one ship has been secured, and is not Joaded. Freights have advanced from \$2 loaded. 33. The Grain Ring recently offered 155 Grangers weakened.

FINANCIAL.

New York, Sept. 7.—The Western Union The

BUFFALO ELEVATOR CHARGES.
BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—To-day new elevations attorage rates were adopted as follows, per lifeluding five days' storage: Seven-eighthe of a cant to wear the first five days' one-quarter of a cent use for storage after 10 days or parts thereof

GOV. HA

His Listment of Per for Taxe

Him in That Co

ty of Those C

NAL NEWS.

k-Robbing Tragedy

GOV. HAYES.

for Taxes.

Him in That Connection.

ty of Those Charges.

ing Citisen of Fremont, O.,

for Taxation "Above Its Value

in Money."

CORB PROOF.

More Heroic than or Mucius

he Pirates Before Their ruction by Citizens

ountry in Search of ains Not Yet Killed.

dingly Mean Man Danville, Ill.

toic Cashver.

such to The Iribuna.

Sept. 7.—About 2 o'clock hit mounted men, armed with rying extra cartridges at their n froat of a bank at Northfield, a remained outside, and thre and sprang over the counter, the throat of J. L. Haywood, him to open the vault. The led A. E. Bunker, Assistant & Wilcox, clerk, to hold appropriate to open the vault preased against his threat. Meantime the townspeople and the robbers became ood persisting in his report presented a pistol at and shot him dead. The three two receiver him to contract the resistence of the receiver him to contract the resistant of the resistant of

CEAN RASCAL.

ARAN RASCAL.
Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sept. 7.—About two years since this county one M. Hall, a dealer ments, who was of pleasing addlooking, and about 35 years of his vocation industriously, ned the confidence of the kwood Township to such an exing he married Miss Elizabeth as an orphan and an heiress te dollars. After the marriage Hall her personal property, amounting noney, and the two started to Calidasfely at San Francisco. After med his wife that he must return nort visit to settle up some busid secured of her a power of attorwhat real estate she possessed in came buck and succeeded in getting considerable amount of money auknown, and his wife, upon ses of his return to her, was combet friends here for money to pay d return fare. Her friends, who

HOMICIDES. Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Sept. 7.—W. J. Hensley, a farmer om Indianapolis, was arrested tottlen from the Governor of Wesling him with the murder of James th, 1874. Hensley claimed that ch, 1874. Hensley claimed that may a political one, he having ad during and after the War on lon sentiments, and that the killing Goode. a consiable, had made as on his stock, and pulled a revolver In self-defense Hensley shot him. He was placed in the station-house ag untilto-morrow, when the officer aken him to West Virginia, but he taking his eccape this evening. On John Bunser, a boy, was out few miles from here, was asked by a woodchopper, for a chew of toer replied by pointing his gan at was discharged, the ball entering deausing his death in 15 minutes. rested. Deceased was a single man.

CAPTURED.

o., Sept. 7.—C. E. Mellor, a promif Mentresi, who absconded some
o, after making way with his large
was arrested here to-day, together
and mother, a Mrs. Dennis, and
sish and his wife. Mellor has been
day last, and registered at the
assumed name. MeLasish and all
re released after the examination,
ound against them, but Mellor will
flecers arrive with the necessary pawill be taken home. He had about
ency and a bar of gold weights
weights.

PICKPOCKETS.

Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Sept. 7.—Pickpocketing is rife thate Fair, and it seems that the feltims on the grounds and follow is, where they consummate their col. Taylor, of this city, was a nr. His gold watch and chain and in were taken from him on his set he did not miss them till be me time on board the cars. Mr. so found his well-filled pocketbooked it. RIOUS QUARREL.

Birchard returned added to what he owned praviously, meurned to the Assessor for taxation. In April. 1874. all his personal property, not included in the seventeen esamerated items, \$1,000. Was the property? In secon, H. B. Hayes held morigage-notes against I. E. Assacie for \$4,000, incress to per cent, payable annually, due in 1874, and also against Edwin Van Dorm, Marik Morarietz, William H. Andrews, and A. J. and Milmbeth Hale, amounting to \$5,075, all bearing 6 per cent in the property of the control of the BIOUS QUARREL.

Dispatch to The Tvibune.

Sept. 7.—Two hod-carriers emw block in pacess of erection on
named James Beanley and John
in an aitercation this forences
tek Dalton on the temple with s
uring his skull. Beanley was imd and is now in jail, being comail to await the result of Dalton's
rill undoubtedly prove fatal. EATH WARRANTS.

a., Sept. 7.—Gov. Hartranft beli-warrants for the execution of James Carroll, James Borle, and James Roorty, the "Molly tere recently convicted in Schuylurder in the first degree. The explace Oct. 1.

FRANCISCO ITEMS.
Sept. 7.—The second trial of the ainst Charles Jost, for the conAntioch Distillery for defrauding a to-day.
From New York, just arrived, a aloft during the passage, —Fred as Blumlain, Edward Dodds, and

of them in regular order, as they are mentioned in the paper:

1. "MONEYS, CREDITS, BOOK-ACCOUNTS, HOUSE-BOLD GOODS, ETC."

Let us see what the law requires, first, in order to understand this item. The tax-return says:

"Value of all credits, after deducting bond Relables." The law is given by the State Auditor, in his instructions to Assessors:

The term credits is defined in our tax-laws to mean the excess of all logal claims or demands due, or to become due, to the party required to make return, whether her money, labor, services, or other valuable things, is unding deposits on time, in or out of this state, over all above the aggregate amount of legal is amoney must be listed at the full sum named in one reason the man that the state of the full sum named in one reason the state of the full sum named in one reason the lamoust cames to collected; in which case is must be indeed at such amount as the gray testing honestly believed the such amount as the gray testing honestly believed the such amount as the payable in anything other than the creates of the first the day the fair market value of such thing. Moness must be returned by parities residing in Ohio, whether it be in their possession, or ondeposit, or in care of transitus, either in or out of the State; and credits must be listed, at matter where the sydence of the claim may be, or where the denoter of old or may reside. Paste can only be desidered from value, or its state exceed his credits, he can deduct.

Birchard's return included all notes, credits, and book-accounts. Hayes in 1874 made no return of notes, credits. Hayes in 1874 made no return of notes, credits. Hayes in 1874 made no return of notes, credits. Hayes in 1874 made no return of notes, credits. Hayes in 1874 made no return of notes, credits. And book-accounts, the same was true of the notes held by Hayes against parties named. The personality bequeathed to Hayes was almost entirely bank-stocks, which are taxed against the banks, and paid by them direct. All other personality bequeathed was notes, credits, and book-accounts, which were more than offset by debts. The one item of all the personality returned by Birchard, \$9,962, was more than swallowed up by obligations incurred by Hayes in carrying out Mr. Birchard's projects for the heneft of the Town of Fremont. Hayes gave over \$10,000—or, more properly, incurred obligations for that amonnt—in the purchase of old Fort Stephenson as a site for the Town-Library projected by his uncle, and for books for the same. This very question came up in the Board of Equalization: What has become of the \$5,982 listed by Birchard? One of the Board—John M. Smith, a Democrat of high character—was appointed a committee to investigate, and he made the examination, and satisfied himself that the return was correct, and so reported. Not only a majority of the Board, but all the county officers, were Democratic. It will be seen that the debts more than offset the credits under this item and that the return of \$1,000 in 1874 was for 'household-goods,' which were not subject to this deduction. The Increase of books purchased for Hayes' private library, which might perhaps sell at Fremont for \$3,500, after being well advertised. These facis are all within the knowledge of the President of the Bank of Fremont and others, and may easily be verified.

Hayes never returned one watch at \$300. Henever had a wisto worth that. The return always covered the same three, watches. These three watches are worth proversed the same three, His Listment of Personal Property The Democratic Charges Against A Complete Demonstration of the Falsi-Befutation Based on the Authority of Gov. Hayes Himself. phoration of His Statements by a Lead-The Beclares that Haves Has Put in His Property

TORE PROOF.

Description of the Probuse.

Process: O.. Sept. 7.—The Fremont Journal of the morrow will contain a complete and exhaustive refutation of all the charges brought against cor. Haves by the Toledo Democrat and the Chical of Times. The statements that were made by these papers were so totally false and unjust that they have given rise to a good deal of feeling in this locality among both Democrats and Republicans, and they will certainly produce a reaction very unfavorable to the Democratic party here, where the circumstances are known. The reply that will appear in to-morrow's Journal goes to the bottom of the case and substantiates all its main points by affidavits from some of the most prominent citizens of the town. It disposes entirely of the stories about the false returns of the piano, watch, horses, carriage, and the Birchard estate,

made to run. Tree shird watch may be had by any speculator in watches at the reasonable price of \$100.

S. Piano.

The Democrat's copy of Hayes' returns, which we have not reprosuced, has an estentatious paragraph in "Bold Face "type, as follows:

B. (Piano-Fortes None.)

This appears in each of the returns, with heartbreaking distinctness. Well, now, the reason why Hayes returned "(Piano-Fortes None.)" was, that he had "Piano-Fortes none." It is a little humiliating to be obliged to enter into such purely domestic concerns, but it is one of the penalties we Americans attach to the honor of being a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. The treth is, then, that Gov. Hayes' girls are all boys, more familiar with oars and base-ball clube than planos, except one fair-haired child of 9 years old. Consequently, he never had a Diano in his house till last October, when a favorite niece was visiting him. This niece having a taste for music, Mrs. Hayes kired a plano from the village-dealer in that article, for the pleasure of her guest. This summer, the Governor, in order to provide in advance for the contingency of other visits by favorite nieces, concluded to buy the plano. This was after he had made his last return for taxation. He traded land for the plano, and, as he is not very good at a bargain, may have paid \$800 in land for a \$600 piano. If he did, we will bet a horn spoon that he enters it on his first tax-return after it came into possession, at \$800 or \$1,000, overvaluing it for taxation as he has overvalued every article we have examined.

HORSHB. the stories about the false returns of the plano, watch horses, carriage, and the Birchard estate, as that no one who is willing to be convinced can have any doubts of the perfect honesty of all the returns made by Gov. Hayes to the answer. If Gov. Tilden can show as clear a case in answer to Columbus (0.) State Journal, Sept. 6.
Samuel J. Tilden is the sworn witness offered by
the Republican press in proof of the allegation
that Samuel J. Tilden made and swore to a false
acome-return for the year 1862. There has been ing it no explanation or excuse for this false-swearing. The truth is,

THERTE CAN BE NO EXPLANATION OR EXCUSE. Inther one or the other must be false. For nearly a month, now, leading Democratic newspapers of the decenter sort, like the great German Staats-Zeituag, of New York, have been pointing Mr. Tilden to this strange d'screpancy between his two sains, and have been waiting for him to show how the discrepancy may be so far reconciled as to allow honorable men to vote for him. Mr. Ottens-dorfer says to hip, with German outrightness, "Clear this thing up, or you are no fit man for President." Having waited until farther delay was not only dangerous, but fatal, Mr. Tilden at last makes a reply. His reply is that Gov. Hayes listed his personal property for taxation, under our State laws, at less than its true value in money.

Not one word of explanation or excuse for Gov. Tilden, except this thieves' argument, that another ms its as bed as he is.

Now, let us see what is charged by

TESS ELECTIONEERING DOCUMENT,

for taxation as he has overvalued every article we have examined.

4. HORSES.

It is alleged that "Hayes returned in 1875 and 1876 three horses at \$300, when his neighbors know that he values one of his horses at \$500." This is an outrageous lie. One of these horses is 27 years old, and is not worth 10 cents except for the sentiment of attachment for long service; yet he is put down at \$50 for taxation. The street-valuation of the other two is \$80 for one, and \$100 for the other, yet they are listed at \$250 by Hayes. No one has ever supposed that the best horse he has is worth over \$125 or \$130, at a high valuation, and its street-valuation is, as we have said, \$100. It

list makes a reply. His reply is that Gov. Hayes listed his personal property for taxation, under our State laws, at less than its true value in money.

Not the word of explanation or excesse for Gov. Tilden, except this thiever's argument, that another arms it is us bad as he is.

Not, let us see what is charged by This Hiller and the second of the

know, is taxed irrespective of ownership, and cannot in any way escape paying its due proportion of taxes.

7. EXECUTOR.

Now, one word as to the "executor" business. The property absolutely vested in Hayes by the terms of the will, on probate. It was, therefore, not necessary to make separate return of property held as executor. It all belonged to Hayes, and was put in for taxation as his own property. The result would have been the same in either case. The bulk of the personality, as we have seen, was bank-stocks, which did not go upon the personal list of the owner, but were taxed against the bank and paid by it. Mr. Birchard, it has been seen, put the total of his personal property, inclusives (not "exclusive") of his moneya, credits, notes, book-accounts, etc., at \$9,682. If it be held that Hayes should have iisted this amount as Executor, it must also be held, in that case, that he should have deducted as executor the obligations, amounting to over \$10,000, incurred in carrying out the intentions of Sardis Birchard toward the Town of Fremont.

The render will have observed that most of what we have stated is given on the authority, though not in the language, of

GOY. HAYES HIMSELF.

While conversing with him, Mr. June, one of the most prominent and well-known citizens of Fremont, who happened in Columbus on personal business, called to pay his respects to the Governor. In reply to a half-jesting observation by the Governor that some of the Democratic brethren were after him for not giving in property enough for taxation, Mr. June said, laughing, "I know that, outside of lands, you are one of the poorest men in the county." Anxious to supplement the statement of the Governor bat as some of the Democratic brethren were after him for not giving in property enough for taxation, Mr. June stated, as of his personal knowledge, that Mr. Birchard had almost no taxable personal property, except a horse and buggy, and his notes, credit, and book-accounts. As to the valuation of the horses. Mr. June said, turning to

I would bet something handsome, if I were a betting man, that our Fremont Democratic editor won't publish those lies. He would make Democrats in Fremont vote for Hayes if he did."

There is the case. We submit it without comment.

ILLINOIS LAND RECORDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfull, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Governor has been advised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the books and records of the Land Office here cannot be transferred to the State, as was done when the office was directed to be discontinued in pursurnce of a law passed at the late session of Congress, but no appropriation was made. So the Commissioner writes for the purpose of arranging, packing, and removing the records to the State-House, and therefore these records will be inaccessible to the public until an appropriation is made for this purpose. This action will of course give great disantisfaction to all interested in land filles, and furnishes another evidence of the style filles, and furnishes another evidence of the style filles, and furnishes another evidence of the style of legislation passed by the Confederate Congress.

A PAIR OF COLTS FOR A HUSBAND.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

A PAIR OF COLTS FOR A HUSBAND.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Drs Monks, Ia., Sept. 5.—Burr Minkler returned to his rural home in Delaware, full of collegiate honors. He was genteel, sportive, and gushing, which set all the girls crazy. He finally settled upon one as his choice, and named the wedding-day; but his old folks repudiated the arrangement, and he switched off.—soon finding another young damsel, pleasing in the eyes of the old folks. They were married. When up rose the neglected maiden and demanded satisfaction. She was tendered two fine colts, which she accepted in full satisfaction of her claim.

Salmon Dying of Heat.

St. John (N. B.) Tetegraph.

During the recent hot weather salmon in St. Mary's River were dying of the heat. Salmon harreling themselves is something new, but a case of the kind actually occurred at the lend mine on the St. Mary's litiver. To keep cool, a salmon entered an old hour-barrel half buried in debris on the shore where he was captured by the miners. Salmon were also seen throwing themselves of the shore where he was captured by the miners.

THE COURTS

Another Board of Trade Case--An Interesting Point to Be Decided.

The War of the Street-Railway Companies---The Metropolitan vs. West Side.

Partnership Troubles in the House of Cushing, Warren & Co .--- A Receiver Wanted.

William T. Baker, Walter F. Cobb, and Gurdon G. Moore, copartners as W. T. Baker & Co., commission merchants on the Board of Trade, siled a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Board of Trade, its President, and Board of Directors, saking for an injunction. After giving the usual statistics in regard to the business of the Board of Trade, its income, and the number of persons who ske out a living through possession of a membership ticket in it, the complainants state that in December last they sold and agreed to deliver to Foss, Elliott & Co. 5,000 bushels of corn at a certain time for the price of 46% cents a bushel. The time for the deliverty was just the date of the culmination of the December corri-corner. Combinants falling to deliver, Foss, Elliott & Co. demanded its value at the time. This complainants refused to par, but agreed to give the difference between the contract price and the real value of the corn at the time for shipment, or as shown by other markets or for manufacturing purposes in the Chicago market. Foss, Elliott & Co. declined to receive this amount, and offered to submit the question to the Committee of Arbitration. This of the Committee of Arbitration. This of the Committee of Arbitration and the Committee of Committee of Arbitration and the Committee of Committee of Arbitration and the Committee of Committee of Trade, by which A. M. Wright, George M. How, N. K. Falrbank, S. A. Kent, and Edson Keith were chosen as a special committee to decide the form of the corn and decided the costs, and tendered \$25,250 the circuit principle of the corn and the costs, and tendered \$25,250 the circuit principle and the costs, and tendered \$25,250 the circuit principle, and the costs and tendered \$25,250 the circuit principle, and the committee of Appeals had no pays \$129, the costs of the trial. Complainants paid the costs, and tendered \$25,250 the circuit principle, and special committee, their decision pays \$129, the costs of the trial. Complainant should pay form the committee of Appeal

After trying its luck in the United States Circuit Court and in the County Court of Circuit Court and in the County County of Circuit in the Circuit Court by filing a bill against the Chicago West Division Railway Company. The bill recites that the compiainant last of all received a charter enabling it to lay a track on Lake, Canal, and West Footecenth streets, but was stopped from so doing by an injunction is used against it by Foster, on behalf of the West Division Railway Company and the Chicago West Division Railway to try their rights to the use of Lake and Canal streets in the State courts, on condition that the case should be carried to the State Supreme Court for a final decision, as the questions havelved were purely in regard to the State Supreme Court for a final decision, as the questions havelved were purely in regard to the State Supreme Court for a final decision, as the questions havelved were purely in regard to the State Supreme Court for a final decision, as the questions havelved were purely in regard to the State Supreme Court for a final decision, as the questions havelved were purely in regard to the State Supreme Court for a final decision, as the questions have the court of the court of the court of the same of appropriating for the purpose of laying down its own fracks on those streets. The same country is the circuit court against his partners, Nathan H. and Charles C. Warren, asking for a dissolution of the Street Court of the show-named States, the goods known as Cushing's tubular graises, and Chahlag, Warren & Co. In August, 1874, complation, being year to the surface of the Street Court of the surface of the Street Court of the State of the Street Court of t

UNITED STATES COURTS.
Sarsh W. Gregory began a suit for \$6,000 again
Enoch Marsh.
The National Bank of North America commence
a suit to recover \$17,000 from James K. Young
and another to recover \$11,000 from George W
Young.

J. H. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, sued Charles A. Gregory for \$3,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Mrs. Jane M. Beach, formerly a member of the tailoring firm of Beach & Tripp, at 145 Clark street, fied a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The secured debts foot up \$600 and the unsecured \$11,400. Her assets consist of an undivided held interest in 240 acres of land in Washington County, Missouri; also one-eighth interest in a silver mine in Clear Creek County, Colorado; a note of M. A. Morse for \$3,000; open accounts due the \$frm of Beach & Tripp, \$400; a lifetimearance policy for \$2,000 on the life of Elias Beach, which is pledged as collateral security for a loan of \$600; and a paid-up politicy for \$200 on the life of Elias Beach. The sirm assets, books of account, etc., are in the hands of R. E. Jenkins, Receiver in a case in the United States Circuit Court against her. The petition was referred to the Register.

Thomas A. McClelland and Edwin R. Sare, formerly of the firm of McClelland & Sage, joined in filing a voluntary petition yesterday. Their debts, all unsecured, amount to \$60, 823, 22. Their assets were on May 5, 1874, assigned to Thomas Weightman, W. H. Hamilton, and H. S. McKee, of Pittsburg, for the benefit of their creditors. McClelland owes \$10, 493, 76, all unsecured; his assets comprise a stock of bottles worth \$2, 333, 64 at his store, No. 244 Lake street, Gage has neither debts nor property. Reference to Register Hibbard.

M. Yale Cady likewise succumbed to the hard times. His liabilities, all unsecured, foot up about \$27, 937, besides his guarantee on two notes for \$1, 184 made by C. C. P. Holden, and now held by A. C. Reed. The assets comprise a stock of bottles worth \$2, 333, 64 at his store, No. 244 Lake street, Gage has neither debts nor property. Reference to Register Hibbard.

M. Yale Cady likewise succumbed to the personal property claimed to be exempt. The case was referred to the Register for Port.

Lastly, Emerson G. Orvis, 'a buyer at No. 76 Union Stock-

George A. Leavitt sued Zeffina Eastman and Ichabod Bartlett for \$1,200.

Margaret E. Hamilton, for the use of M. D. Ogden, sued the Fire Association of Philadelphis for \$1,000.

William Du nne sued D. F. Keeney, C. P. Keeney, and C. M. Warren for \$1,000. The same party sued James F. Keeney for a like amount.

W. H. Arnold began a suit for \$2,000 against John D. Weber.

Kirk & Barker brought suit for \$1,000 against Louisa C. Meckel.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Finn was tried for being caught in a building with intent to steal, found guilty, and given one year in the Hones of Correction.

Abbey Morton and Lawrence South were tried for larceny and acquitted.

John Quian and Patrick Bolan were tried for burglary and acquitted.

August Kreck was tried for larceny and acquitted.

JUDGE GARY—10, 11, 14 to 17, 19 to 25, 17, 29 to 34, inclusive. No. 9 (Cormack vs. The National Bank of Commerce) on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—15, 16, 17. No. 14 (Arnold vs. Van Cott) on trial. Van Cott) on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Motions.

JUDGE FARWELL—Regular business.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONTESSIONS—Adam Gafall vs. L. Drasper, \$220.45.—L. H. Bisbee va Christian Stoldt. Si31.43.

JUDER GARY—David Cole vs. Manston Picking and Canuing Association, \$889.85.—German National Bank vs. Rarl Koerber, \$242.90.—Martha J. Marsh et al., administratrices of Matthew S. Marsh, vs. Nicholas B. Rappelye and Mortimer A. Frisbio, \$1,151.31.—Newell Avery et al. vs. A. E. Chamberiain and Henry Hawkes, \$897.40.

CIRCUIT GOUET—CONTESSION—C. D. Sherman, Receiver of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, vs. William S. Golsen, \$200.68.—Same vs. Same, \$807.34.

JUDES BOOTH—John E. Waish vs. Joseph H. Wood, Richard L. Marsh, and William Van Fieet, \$1,700.—John McKinlay vs. Emery A. Gard. \$3,70.78.—H. M. Silverman vs. Charles B. Smith, \$554.64.—Airvander Silverman vs. Charles B. Smith, \$554.64.—Airvander Molycek, use A. Seiter, vs. Joseph Fapik, \$180.

There are some abuses in the schools that need their attention more than that.

BOOKSELLER.

The Southern Negroes.

The Albany Argus says thousands of negroes will vote with the Democratic party in Mississippi. Yes, and the Greensboro (Als.) Baccontells how it is done: "Hereafter you will be either Democrats or dead niggers."

SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE lesson for \$5 (not including shading). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVEENA. Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TEACHER, MALE, HOLD—only a State certificate from Chicago Board of Education, desires a position somewhere in this State. Address P 2, Tribune office.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The great wheat-corner
on cash and September wheat that a combination of Milwankee and Chicago operators are now running in both markets, began to show itself more plainly to-day, as the Ring bid more for cash and September than for the October options, and it said they have engaged cars to ship all the wheat now here to New York at 15 cents per hundred. It is also said, by parties generally well informed on 'Change, that this corner on wheat is only a part of a plot-to turn an honest penny, that was commenced some time in July, by the officers of the different raffroads that run to the wheat-raising districts. They, know-

ing the city, will sent the above within five days. Call at Ducharme House for further Information. P. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRUG STORE IN SOUTH Kansas, wholesale and retail, sales \$100 a day. For information inquire of Mesers. CULVER & CO., 9 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LAGER REER SALE—Information inquire of the best part of the city, on account of leaving Chicago. Inquire at 1894 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LAGER REER SALE—A commerce of the city, on account of leaving Chicago. Inquire at 1894 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELEY STORE IN A MANUfacturing toward in Hilmoia. Splendid chance for a man with a small capital. For Turther particulars address Lock Bot 78, Amboy, Ill.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND COFFER-house, well located, elegantly fitted up, and in good running order. For sale cheap for cash. Inquire at 170 East Madison-st. Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GROCERY STORE ON State-st.; good location, good business established. Address Q 28, Iribune office.

HOTEL TO RENT-CHEAP—JACKSON-ST., NEAR Halated, furnished and ready for occupancy; will accommodate 180 boarders or guests. Inquire 52 Canal-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—ANY PARTY DESIRING TO engrage in a respectable and lucrative business can bear of an opportunity by addressing B C, this office. Good commercial paper would be taken in Hen of cash, Sum required. S., OO. Best of references given and required. No brokers need answer.

WE WANT A'MAN WITH A HORSE AND LIGHT wagon, and an extended city acquaintance. Only business men need apply. References required. Address T-4, Iribune office.

\$200 will BUY A GOOD PROFITABLE applications and the store of the formation at 117 North Wells-st., basement.

\$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A CASH Duddless that will support two families. 70 Lasalie-st., Room 14. menced some time in July, by the officers of the different rafiroads that run to the wheat-raising districts. They, knowing the effect that good or had crop-prospects have on the stock of their roads, concluded to make a little money by first reporting that crop prospects all over the Northwest were splendld, and in that way advanced the price of stock, then sold short a large amount; and now, to depress the prices so that they can buy in at a large profit, say that the crops are very poor, and they have no freights, etc. There are other parties in the deal besides the railroad officials, and they are flooding the wheat regions with circulars ciaming an immense deficiency in the wheat crop this year, and advising all to hold back their wheat for higher prices. There are so many facts well known that corroborate these views that I believe them true, and if so, I think Morrissey and Tildeu's great Reform party ought to know of it and give said railroad officials a prominent place on their ticket, for they would be as well qualified for it as the woman thought her son was for a lawyer, because he was such a great liar. Destroying the property that is placed in our charge, or destroying the value of it, I should think a criminal act, but whether it would be called embezziement, grand larceuy, or robbery I can't tell. If the people of the Northwest are as wide-awake as they generally are they won't wait until the said railroad stock is bought in before they send their wheat to market, even though it should advance the price of Milwaukee and St. Paul and Northwestern stocks in New York. Yours truly,

THE BOOKSELLERS.

Mew 714-octave plano.

At KIMBALL'S, 208 State-st.

IMMENSE STOCK

LEGANT NEW PLANOS

AT FRAHFULLY LOW PRICES.

Magnifecent 74 octave Dowling planoforts, with
agrafic and all improvements.

Splondid Chickering plano. with a round cornera.

full agrafic.

Lingual Hallet. Davis & Co., 74 octaves.

Dincome 14-octave Halles Brothers' plano.

200

Fr. G. Lighter 714-octave rouss root planoforts.

Fr. G. Lighter 714-octave rouss root planoforts.

Splondid Hardman square grand plano, has been used only 3 months.

Organs by oclebrated makers.

B. T. MAETIN. 184 State-st.

R. T. MAETIN, 154 State-st.
TO RENT-NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS. LOWEST
prices in the city. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
92 Yan Buren-st.

DIVORCES.

A BSOLUTE DIVORGES—DON'T BE MISLED BY A unprincipled parties who advertise divorces (?) for causes not recognized by the laws of any State. All who desire legal divorce, without publicity or personal presence, correspond or call at the law office of P. MONTGOMERY, Room 19, 162 Washington-et, Chicago.

Divorces Legally Obtained For Incompatibility, etc.; residence immaterial; affidavit sufficient proof; no charge unless successful; city reference given. R. S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-etc.

SALE-NO. 800 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. LO INDER OF CUER, 195 LASSIDE-SE.

JOB SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT, WELL

Duilt cottage, with all modern improvements, and
to 1 sissin feet, on a good street in North Division
Can be had at a very low price by applying at once a
the office of SCHRADER BROS., 125 Dearborn—se.

PORSALE-MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE.
With all modern improvements, for each, or partitime; great sacrifice. Vor. Tribuns offic.

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT bourse on Ontario and North Dearborn-its, south of Dileago-av, so low as to pay 15 per cent on your money, dust be sold. Apply to J. B. MALLERS, 256 Ontario-5.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100, \$15 DOWN AND \$5 MONTHLY buys a beautiful lot half a minute's walk from the stone denot at Ladrange, title perfect; abstract free best property ever offered at Ladrange or any other abure for the price. Free ride to examine for your self. O'Ils S. LYMAN, & Washington-st. Room 2. Already on. IHA BROWN, 142 LaSaite-st., Hoom 4.

FOR SALE-PARK RIDGE-2-STORY BRICK
house and 4 lots, with barn, \$1,000; only \$200 down.
Park Bidge-Kew 2-story, 13-room house, \$1,200;
only \$200 down.
Despiaines-7-room cottage and 3 lots, \$1,000; only
\$200 down.
The shows are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can
be paid for in monthly payments of \$15.

IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4.

TOR SALE—AUT FOUR OWN PRICE AND TERMS—Glences (c. 6) and a cross to the high railroad fare, which is 65 cents each way. IRA BROWN,

TOR SALE—BUT A HOME AT NORMAL SCHOOL, Englewood; 12-story new house on brick basement, warmly built and furnished; small cash payment; balance say; 1 block from depot; lake water. E. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-st.

TOR SALE—SUMMERDALE AND RAVENSWOOD property—Houses and lots for sale on terms to sait any party in search of homes. Easy access to city; 7-cent fire, lake water, fine locality. Call and examine. A. BENNETT, agent. S. E. corper Monre and Market. A. DENNETT, Agent. S.E. corper Monroe and Market.
FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOT, 25X125
If feet; will take new Willox & Gibbs sewing machine in part pay. Z 11, Tribune office.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE finest and best located residence within 30 miles of Chicago with 5 acres of ground; nicely improved; value as, con. For further particulars apply at 60 Market-st. St. C. CROMWELL.

OR SALE-OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR STOCK of merchandise-improved farm of 160 acres in ankakee County. E A. 442 Centre-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A PIECE OF PROPERTY ON SOUTH water-st., worth from \$40,000 to \$100,000, in exchange for cash and clear improved first-class business property in a city in Wisconsis. Inquire for three days of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearbon-st.

A PARTY DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, BUT A short of capital, wishes to borrow \$1,000 a \$2,000 os good chatted mortgage security; tiberal interest paid, but must be done to some private party. No sharks need answer. Address 2 98, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS Private office. 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Booms 5 and 6. Established 1854. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also, money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHI cage and vicinity. Funds in hand. MEAD of COE, 155 Lasgie-st. MONEY IN HANDING LOAN ON FURNITU

dolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$4,000 AND UPwards at 8 per cent upon improved city property;
smaller sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33
Portland Block. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UPMONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UPWards on Chicago real estate and improved illinois farms at current rates. JOHN W. MARSH & CO.,
94 Washington-st.

DOLICE AND FIREMEN-1 AM PREPARED TO
buy your back pay for the months of June and July
at a reasonable discount. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clarkst., Room 2.

TO LOAN-ON MERCHANDISE AND HOUSEhold goods in store at 10 per chat per annum.
THOS. A. HILL, 125 Dearborn-st.
TO LOAN-SUMS OF \$2,500 TO \$5,000 AT 8 PER
1 cent; smaller amounts at 9 and 10 per cent on Improved city real estate. (JEO. D. PEASE Room 2-

WANTED—\$5,000 ON CITY UNIMPROVED AT 10 OF Clark**eL

WANTED—\$5,000 ON SE feet, with two-story brick house, at Englewood at 10 per cent. Both parties first-class. E. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—\$5,000 ON CITY UNIMPROVED, 10 PFR cent; \$1,500 on \$8 feet, with two-story brick house, at Englewood, 10 per cent; both parties first-class. E. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-st.

OPER CENT. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$4,000 and over on improved city property. Low commissions. TURNER& BOND, 102 Washington-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A MOV-oble eating house now located on the southeast corner of Polk and Clark-sta. Being desirous of leav-ing the city, I will sell the above property with entire outfit at a bargain if applied for within five days. Call at Ducharme House for further information. P. MAR-TIN.

W cooking and take care of Ritchen, at 90 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply Friday morning at 806 West Monroe-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL AT 813 BLUE ISLAND-sv.

Seamstroeses.

WANTED—25 HANDS TO MAKE CALIFORNIA oversils; also hands for white work; can use your own machine. Lake Shore Manufacturing Co., 219 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

TANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND A BABY . 8 months old; must live with her parents. Apply to MES. COOK, 134 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO TEND BABY AND DO LIGHT housework at 164 East Madison-st. up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ACT AS NURSE

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER—HAVING PURCHASED THE
A entire stock of a New York manufacturer, we are
enabled to offer a magnificent resewood, 7%-octave
planoforte, with all the newest improvements at the
low price of \$250. The instruments are strictly firstclass, and will be accompanied by our own guarantefor five years.

H. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

H. ALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE, AND
H. upright pianos. Thirty years established, 75 first
premiums, 20.000 now in use. For sale only by W. W.
KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

200 planos and organs for sale or to rent. W. W.
KIMBALL, State and Adams-sts.

17-octave Hardman plano.

110
16-octave Gilbert plano.

170
Second-hand organs 300 to 200 as KIMBALL'S, State
and Adams-sts.

New Yi-octave plano.

5185

At KIMBALL'S, 205 State-st.

TMMENSE STOCK THE BOOKSELLERS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—We have heard a good deal lately about the rights of the Board of Education. Now, I want to say a few words about the wrongs of the school-book trade. I have been at the business for nine years, and I do not know a single instance where the full retail price has been charged for books, unless it be at

price has been charged for books, unless it be at the large stores on Booksellers' Row. Every school-house in the city has one or two stores near it where books have been sold for a number of years at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent less than the published prices, and on some of the larger books a reduction of 25 per cent; that is, a book published at \$1.25 retail was generally sold for \$1, and as those parties who have stores, near school-houses generally own their house and lot and pay their share of school taxes, they depend on what little profit they made on their books to help pay their taxes, but Mr. Richberg steps in and says they will not be allowed to do that. This making the Principals sell books will not benefit the public one but; it is only a blow aimed at those stores which have been supplying the schools for years with books. I think it is very small business for the Board to go into. There are some abuses in the schools that need their attention more than that.

ton-sa.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any deate for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city reference. Address G. B. SiMS, 57 salisand Block, Chicago, Ill. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree: 12 years experience. A. GODDRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

SEWING MACHINES. SET STATED OR STOLEN PROWN THE MAGAZINE SEW ING MACRIENES REPT Constantly on hand at about one-third regular prices; every machine sold by us is guaranteed as represented or money will be cheerfully refunded. GEU.

CTRAYED OR STOLEN PROWN THE MAGAZINE SIGNED OF STOLEN PROWN THE MAG WANTED-DRUG CLERK: COMPATENT PRE-acription clerk, acquainted with country trade-none need apply unless able to bring A I guaranty and

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED HAND WHO UNderstands how to run a So. ith it tenoning-machine. Apply to J. B. HEPP, corner Chicago-sv, and Green-st.
WANTED-FIRE-COAT MAKERS, ALSO spands-makers. Apply to-day at 772 East Madicage-st. or write to SAMUEL PERRY or THOS. McCULLOUGH, Davenport, 1s.

WANTED-TO-DAY-CARPENTERS ACCUSTOMed to packing house work to go into the country;
wages, \$2 per day. Inquire at 22 Chamber of Commerce. STILES, GOLDY & MOMAHON.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-75 MORE TEAMS, 28.50 PER DAY; 100 tie-makers and railroad laborers for Michigan, free fare; 100 coal-artiners, at J. H. aFURBECK & CO. S, 23 West Eandolph-st.

WANTED-TO LEAVE THIS EVENING, 50 MEN for Government work, \$1.75 per day, board \$2.50 per week, sure work for one year, free fare: also sawmill hands. 260 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-2500 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO every person selling our letter-copying book; no preas brush nor water used; send stamp for circular. Excelsion Manufg Co., Nos. 16 and 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ili. Exclusive territory given.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL COMBINATION PENholders, new glass-cutter and can-opener, perfumed shells, ithographs of Presidential candidates, badget, indellible pencils, lamp-chimney cleaners, lifters, half orimpers, chromos, and 100 best fast-selling articles for canvassing exhibitions and fairs; best terms given. American Novelty Compuny, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

Madison-st., Room is.

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN TO SELL DR. N/
phey's new book. We guarantee men who can on
the business to suit us a large lucome. Men who haven't
a groot suit of clothes or money enough to get out of
town need not apply. W. J. HOLLAND & CO.. 30
Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE NEW GLASScutter; campaign badges, candinates photographs, cheap jeweiry, no-chimner-burners, lampsatety attachment, combination tack-bammers, needclea, needle books, stationery packages, copying pencils, indeible tablets, shine saine polish, perfume
shells, and 100 other new and fast-selling articles. A
list of sounty fairs and circulars free. C. M. Lining-

Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—2 OR 5 FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN FOR our dress-goods department. Sober men, thoroughly experienced in selling fine goods, only need apply, stating salary wanted, which must be reasonable. FOSTER BROS. & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIAL packages, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States; we guarantee live men \$70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ili.

WANTED-MEN TO MANAGE BUSINESS EAST, South, and West. Small capital required. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXTENSIVE ACQUAINT—ance among shippers of grain, etc. Address stating age and references, P. O. Box 249.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery; good chance for a suitable per-

WANTED-A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF laundry in the lows Reform-School; Chinaman preferred. Address Z 57, Tribune office.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE boarding-house. References required. Apply at

WANTED-A COOK FOR A RAILROAD EATING-house in the country. Must be No. I in either mest or pastry. Apply at 51 and 53 LaSalle-st., Satur-day at 6 a. m.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO ACT AS NURSE corner Lake and Desplaines eta.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; MUST BRING GOO references. Apply from 9 to 10 Friday morning at 572 West Lake-st.

OUR PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS HAVE ALL been marked down below actual cost of manufacture; therefore purchasers will find it profitable to examine our goods before buying. We have parior suits as low as \$35, and ranging upward to \$200. Chamber suits equally low.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY SELL ALL kinds of household goods - much or little - on monthly payments. They manufacture and sell directly to the consumer at low prices. So West Madison-st. THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTRAD COMPANY aell furniture, carpeta, doves, erecker, sic.; also, the closured for the prices. Salestroom 283 West Madison-st. The lowest cash grices. Salestroom 283 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE. WITH 8200 TO invest in a strictly letigimate business, open for classes investigates and eaving large profits. Ose who served in the Union army during the Rebellion would be preferred. Address or call on A. S. A., Room IS Reapor Block.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR VACANT PROPERTY
for the equity in a business block or good houses
lightly incumbered. Give location, price, and incumbrancs. W78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF GOODS, AR
improved farm and cash. Address I 32, Tribune

Coachimen, Teamstore, etc. ITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAR, TO take care of horses or drive and make himself use-il. Address F. or, Tribuns office. Trades.

WANTED-THERE TAILORS, TWO FOR NEW work one for repairing. 1018 laddans av.

WANTED-A BOY, 14 OR 18 TEARS OLD, TO work is a photograph gallery and learn the business; wages will be paid. Apply at Whiting's Art Stadio, 622 West Lake st.

WANTED-EIPERIENCED MINERS FOR OUR Coal Creek Mines in Indiana. W. F. REND & CO., 141 La Salle-st.

ITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALES man. Understand the fancy grocery and confer-onery trade. Six years on the road. Good reference. didress Q 48. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestica. O second-work or help with light housework. Please call at 112 West White-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; references if required. Apply at 47 Twenty-sixth-st. SITUATION WANTED-FOR NO. 1 COOK: WILLSing to cook in city or hundreds of miles in the courtry. 74 East Adamses. No posted cards.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL,
Sto cook or do general housework; good reference in
required; none but first-class families need apply.
Call at 568 Warren-ay., first floor. Call at 620 North Leading woman to do compared to the accord work or bousework in private family call at 620 North Lasalie et.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE AND reliable young woman to do general housework. In a first-class laundress. Good reference. Se Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN OIRL AS nurse or seamstress. Call at or address 186 Larraborst, up-stairs.

Eunployment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, WORWegina, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAN'S office. st 74 East Adams at. Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OP
first-class female help of all nationalities can be
suited at MRS. S. LAPRIBES, 384 West Medison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandinavian and German female help can be
supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS
Office go together or separate; both good cooks sudfaundresses; will take places in city or country. Call at
BAKET'S, 60 State-at., corner Randolph.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE YOUNG LADY
to tend stand, or hand cards or circular, or any such
work, becoming to a lady, in the Exposition Building,
Splendid reference. Please call at BAKET'S Female
Employment Office, 60 State-st., corner Eandolph.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper, eashier, or cierk in a store or office. It a good saleswoman. Four years experience and good references. Address at once MISS RAE, P. O. Box 830.

WANTED-TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO DO Kttchen-work, the other to wait on table and dup-stairs work. German or Norwegian preferred Come to-day at 500 South State-et. OBJUSTANCES CHANCES.

COMMISSION. TURNER & BOND, 162 Weshington et.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, WHO CAN COOK, 1920, AND OTHER SUME TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at 320 South State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, WHO CAN COOK, 1920, AND OTHER SUME TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at 325 West Wash. NEE & BOND, 102 Weshington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, WHO CAN COOK, 1920, AND OTHER SUME TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at 325 West Wash. To Corner Twenty-fifthest, 5 rooms. Apply Rooms in the cook of the cook. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, ONE WHO CAN COOK OF THE COOK. APPLY THE COOK OF THE COOK. TO COOK OF THE WANTED-A GIRL WHO CAN COOK WELL, AND can come recommended; must make herself useful Apply at 1539 Frairie-av., Friday.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO cooking and take care of kitchen, at 98 South Ashiand-av.

TO RENT-WHOLE OR PART OF FIRST PLOOR southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts., South feet; spiendid light. Apply on premises.

TO RENT-WR WILL RENT ROOM FOR OND desk in our office very low. PERRY & HUNT, S. WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OF S OR S ROOMS north of Twenty fourth-st. and east of State. State location and number of house. Z7, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OR TWO FLOORS for family of four; North Side, within 1 mile of Court-House square; rent about \$20. Z & Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A NICKLY-FURNISHED double room, with or without board, by two young men, situated on North Side, east of Clark-st. sterms must be reasonable; bost references. Address O sq. Tribune office.

South Side.

76 RAST VAN BURRN-ST., NEAR STATS—with use of plano.

311 Michigan-Av.—Three Front Rooms of positions of proposite Lake Park, and convenient to Exposition; 85 to 87 per week.

412 Michigan-Av.—Conner Thirtentifications of the proposition of the pr

AT PRIVATE SALE AT WREN & CO. 'S. 192 AND A 194 Washington-st. one dog-cart, made by Wood Brote, N. Y. one park phacton, by same; one road wagon, by Pennoyer & Co.; one Concord top-bugsy. Coan & Ten Brocke; one side spring, by Willets; one side bar top, by Brewster; one landau carriage, one clash top coach one curtain coach, one coupe rocksway, one coupe, 25 platform-spring wagom, single and double harness, whips, lap-robes, halters, etc.

A UCTION-TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT-horses wanted. WESTON & CO.

TOR SALE-GREAT, BARGAINS — 4 HORSES, 3 phactons, 4 sop buggles, 1 rocksway, 5 sets single harness; must be sold at some price this day to pay advanced. Also '7 horses if for all tue; warranted sound, and one week's trial given; 20 buggles of every different style, top grocery wagons, express wagons, hotel and oyster wagons to let by the day or week at low rates; also horses and buggles to let chesp. Money advanced on borses, buggles, and harness. Will sell on monthly payments or exchance. Be sure to come and see my stock before you buy. I can fit you out with fust what you want, and will make the price to suit, and the terms. H. C. WALKER, 207 and 259 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SPAN OF HORSES AND A two-scated carriage, separate or together, very cheap. Inquire of JULIUS BAUER & CO., State and Monree-sta, Palmer House. OFO rent with board. Best of references given and required.

1081 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, ple: good table, and reasonable terms. Beferences axchanged.

West Side.

14 UNION PARK PLACE. HALP BLOCK FROM to unfurnished.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NO. 353 STATE-ST. Between Van Buren and Harrison—Terms to transfer boarders, \$1.50 to \$2 par day; board by the west all reasonable rates.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—\$4.50 per week. cheap. Inquire of JULIUS RAUER & CO., State and Monree 4ts, Palmer Home.

FOR SALE—TWO DELIVERY-WAGONS, \$20 AND \$40, at No. 14 East Adams et.

WANTED—I WILL GIVE 160 ACRES OF CHOICE land or ten lots in South Chicago for a first-class horse, buggy, and harness. E. H. CUMMINGS, 322 Pulton-st.

WANTED—AN EXTRA GOOD HORSE IN EXChange for a good horse, new harness, and second-hand top-buggy. Address R 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY'S COUPE—MUST BE IN GOOD GOOD, and very low for cash. Address, with terms, OSC, Tribune office.

GHORSES FOR SALE—ONE CHEROKEE PONY O and colt; I large horse, 1, 300 Ss, young; I pony for \$40; I buggy, I grocery wagon. 672 Medicos.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-IN PRIVATE FAMILY IN CHICAGO OF RVANSION by gensioman and wife and two small children. Beferences exchanged. Z 42, Tribune office.

BOARD-BY MAN AND WIFE. PRIVATE FAMily preferred, will send fuel. Terms, \$40 per
month. Address T 61. Tribune office.

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY A readers can do so is the best and clicapess manner by using Kellogr's Great Mewpaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. EELLOGO, To Jackson-A. State Sections. A. N. EEL(OFG, 79 Jackson-a.

ALI CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING,
ALI CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING,
A carpea furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any
kind by sending letter to JONAS GRILLER, 605 State-at.

ASK FOR "DR. SYRES" SURE CURE FOR CAtarrh," or call on him at 169 East Madison-at.

COCKEROACHES AND RED-BUGG-HOUSES UNtenastable made perfectly clean by contract.

Warnated, Article soid. House examined free.

ARTHUR OAKLEY, 180 East Washington-at. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 180 East Washington et.

COPTING—ALL KINDS CORRECTLY, NATLY,
COPTING—ALL KINDS CORRECTLY, NATLY,
COPTING—ALL KINDS CORRECTLY, NATLY,
CARL TABLING tope as Rooms 6, 180 Deserborn et.

FINERGETIC MAN CAN GET A GOOD SITUATION
In manufacturing an article that sells readily, paying a fair predict 5200 cash required. Apply to clerk
Adams House, corner Clark and Harrison—ats.

PATENTS SOLD—CASS, WARE & CO., BOOMS 6
and teading United States patents.

WANTED—PERSONS DESIRING TO MAKU—
WELLESS SPECIALTY WORKS, 170 Making—at.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP
Tribuns office.

DERSONAL—WHERERE CALL AT NO. Soil State-si, and take away your trust and books. O. HEIMER.

DERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO RODE TO Lake-st. on Cottage Goves our Taurenty norming at 10 celects, and then took North stee certain Cark-st., send address to g. silsman who sat sans. Lary \$2.5, Tribune office. Insperved farm and cash. Address Z SE, Tribuns offices.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT. Tree and clear, well rented, for stock of dry goods, boots and abous, or groceries, suitable for a country story. T. F. ANDREWS, 102 Washington-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT. Clarks, tend address to address to

T.—To-day new elevating and dopted as follows, per bushel, storage: Seven-eighths of a cost goth of a cost to vessel after one-quarter of a cent per bushel, days or parts thereon.

of the Grangers to load wheat on seems likely to prove a failure, been secured, and is not yet have advanced from 22 19s de to Ring recently offered 155 per 12,000 to 15,900 tons, and the

FINANCIAL.

7.—The Western Union Teles declared a quarterly dividend

h., Sept. 7.—The City Bank of nded, with liabilities of \$350, that the assets will entirely. A majority of the depositors at women.

ELEVATOR CHARGES.

dimen copies sent free.

recent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Postsideres in full, including State and County.

littances may be made cither by draft, express,

files order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

"ERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
dell cred, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week,
delivered, Sunday include, 30 cents per week
ress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, III.

New Chicago Theatre., between Lake and Randolph Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. "The Rivals" and "Ambrose Gwinett." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre. McVicker's Theatre.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A., F. and A. M.—Regular Communication Friday Evening at 134 Twenty-second-sit. Work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cor-dially invited. By order of W. M.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 90%.

The returns from the Vermont election. now nearly complete, show a majority of 24,685 for the Republican candidate for Governor—a gain of 4,735 over the vote of 1874. Maine votes next week, and will give an equally good account of herself.

Reference to our Louisiana dispatch this morning will show that the Democrats are shaking the bloody shirt hopefully in that blissful region, and industriously reduc-ing all Republican opposition by the ju-dicious use of powder and ball, with an oc-casional dirk in cases of "arguments" with Republicans' wives.

It is now definitely ascertained that the recent conflagration of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, was caused by an incendiary shoemaker, who had vainly calculated on realizing money on a policy insuring the life of a feeble wife. The policy had expired a few days before his wife's death, and he thought it expedient to next operate in fire risks. An ignorant thoughtlessness regarding the condition of the weather led to a loss by his neighbors of \$2,000,000. If the shoemaker had not been detected, his scheme would have netted him rived from the affidavit of Commissioner

One RIDGELY, a trapper, who claims to have been a prisoner in SITTING BULL's camp at the time of the CUSTER massacre, gives an account of the one-sided battle that resulted in the annihilation of the little band of sol-diers. He declares that one-half of CUSTER'S en were either killed or disabled at the first six, RIDGELY says, were taken prisoners and victims, in addition to the horrible tortures of such a death, being pierced with red-hot strows as the flames were doing their terrible

The reception of Carl Schuzz by his fellow-countrymen in Chicago more than realized general expectation. He was welsomed by thousands of our German-American citizens, and the great auditorium at McCormick Hall was far too small to contain the people who desired to be present and listen to the speech of the celebrated orator. He spoke in German, discussing the important questions of Administrative reform and finance in a manner that appealed with pe-culiar force to the intelligence of his audi-tory. The Germans in Chicago are especialsound on the currency and civil-service reform, and their enthusiastic reception of Mr. Schuzz and his speech last evening may be taken as evidence that for the most part they agree with him in believing that their place is in the Republican party in this cam-

A detachment of the Missouri banditti seems to have found its way to Minnesot judging from the boldness of a daylight at-tack yesterday upon the bank at Northfield, Rice County, which, in desperate daring, was equal to the most celebrated exploits of the JAMES and Younges brothers. At 2 o'clock in the afteenoon, eight horsemen, armed to the teeth, entered Northfield, a city of about 4,000 inhabitants, and proceeded with great coolness to attempt the robbery of the bank. The cashier, J. L. Harwood, with extraordinary bravery refused to open the and instant death was threatened. His heroism cost him his life, for in another moment one cost him his life, for in another moment one of the robbers placed a pistol to his temple and shot him dead. Another employe of the bank was shot in the shoulder in the effort to escape a worse fate. Then the citizens came to the rescue, and in the firing that ensued two of the robbers were killed, and a third wounded, the latter being carried away by the other five, so that six escaped, having been mysuccessful in securing any plander. been unsuccessful in securing any plunder. The surrounding country was immediately aroused by the tragic event, and the chances are excellent for the capture of the greater number of the bandits.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and irregular. Mess pork closed 30c per bri higher, at \$16.15@ 16.17\for September and \$16.15@16.20 for October. Lard closed 20c per 100 lbs higher, at \$10.30 cash and \$10.15 October. Meats were firmer, at 6jc for and shoulders, 8jc for do shortribs, and 8jc quiet, at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were eteady, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was less active and firm. Wheat closed ½c higher, at 97½c for September and 97½c for October. Corn closed dull, at 43½c cash and 43½c for October. Oats closed ½c higher, at 32½c cash and seller October. Rye was steady, at 58@55½c. Barley closed stronger, at 73c cash and 7½c for October. Hops were in good demand, and the market was firm at 5@10c advance, with sales mostly at \$5.50. 4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$109.87} in greenbacks at the close.

Our dispatches Wednesday morning recited the fact that three Louisiana Rehad been forced by Democrats to flee for their lives from a Convention to which they were delegates; that they took a skiff and rowed down the Mississippi, followed for 18 miles by the Democrats, who frequently fired at them. The New Orleans Times of Wednesday asserted that the whole business had been planned by the persons putatively pursued, who had hired negroes to do the shooting, for political effect. This statement was deed in a published card by Mr. Sours, one of the delegates referred to, and the author of the Times article severely reprehended by Sours. SMITH, the author of the Times article, yesterday proceeded to publicly horse-whip Souza, and, to do the thing clinically, was accompanied by a large number of reporters who had never horsewhipped their man. The parties met at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, New Orleans Mr. Smire's first and second wounds were in the thighs, but the third took effect in his right side, and he will probably die. Mr. Smrn also did some shooting himself after a while, but inflicted only two wounds, from which Mr. Sough will recover.

The Congressional canvass in the Fourth ment of a great amount of bitterness and animosity between the friends of Mr. LATHnor and Gen. HURLBUT, the rival candidates for nomination. The strong opposition among prominent Republicans of the Dis-trict to the return of Gen. HURLBUT for another term in Congress has been met by the most stubborn determination on the part of his supporters to force a renomination at whatever cost to the partion at whatever cost to the par-ty in the shape of divisions and disagreements, and, as appears by the pro-ceedings of the Convention yesterday, this determination has been persisted in even to the extent of a refusal to abide by the will of the majority. The HURLBUT men finding themselves outvoted, withdrew from the Convention, which thereupon proceeded to nominate Mr. LATHROP. It is earnestly hoped that the breach may be healed at once and the Republicans of the Fourth District brought together once more in harmony. This is no year to fritter away the advantag of a strong majority in personal strife on ac count of the success or defeat of any particolar candidate.

Incidental to the proceedings for an in-junction to restrain the Board of County Commissioners from executing the Court House stone contract, the financial condition of the County Government is in a fair way to be thoroughly aired. It is the interest of the Ring of Commissioners, contractors, and go-betweens to make it appear that the Treasury is fairly bursting with money and bonds, and that the construction of a Court House costing from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 is actually needed in order to relieve the HOLDEN and the argument of County-At torney Rountree, but upon a closer examin tion a very different showing is madeviz : that there is no fund in the Treasury with which to pay for building s Court-House, that the tax-collections are no more than sufficient to meet current expenses and that it will be necessary to run in debi men were either killed or disabled at the first for the entire amount to be expended on the Indian volley, and that all of them but six Court-House. Judge Farwell holds that were killed before RENO commenced his at-tack at the other end of the camp. These ty in the Board in the award of the stonecontract is not such as to fustify the grant agreement between the city and county auhorities which the latter have violated furnishes no ground for judicial interference; but the financial question is one of far more importance, and upon its decision by the Court will depend the result of the injunction proceedings. Judge FARWELL has taken this branch of the subject under advisement, for

urther examination and proof.

THE CONFEDERATE CLAIMS. Mr. MILTON SAYLER is the Representative in Congress from one of the two Cincinnati districts. He was chosen Speaker pro tem. when Cox left the chair to electioneer against Tu-DEN in the St. Louis Convention, and he is now a candidate for the vacancy caused by Mr. Kern's death. These circumstan have enabled one of Mr. SAVLER's constitu ents to address him some embarrassing ques tions. After recapitulating the Confederate claims for the allowance of which bills have been introduced into Congress by Confederate members, and which figure up an aggregate amount larger than the present national debt, this gentleman demands from Mr. Sax-LEE categorical answers as to whether he will give these several claims the aid of his support and influence, and, if not, whether he will advocate the passage of legislation to prohibit their payment for all time. Now, the peculiar embarrassment to Mr. SAYLES consists in this: If he says he will support the Southern claims, his answer will certainly defeat him in his own district, where he is a candidate for re-election; if he says he will not support them, his answer will defeat him as a candidate for the Speakership. The loyal people of Cincinnati will not permit a man to be elected to Congress who is in favor of voting away the people's money for the benefit of the Rebels; but the Confederates in Congress, who control the Democratic caucus, will not allow any man to be elected to the most influential place who has declared against their claims, which form the chief incentive for their gaining ascendency. It would not be a bad idea to address a similar series of questions to all the Copperhead Congressmen and candidates in the Northern States, and commit them one way or the other. The only

mit them one way or the other. The only trouble is that, even if they should pledge themselves against the proposed scheme to plunder the Treasury for the benefit of the ex-Rebels, the Confederates, being still the ruling power in Congress in case of Democratic success, would be able to get their claims through in spite of such pledges.

A brief recapitulation of the claims comprehended in the bills that have already been introduced by Confederate Congressmen will give some idea of the monstrous plunder actually contemplated. House bill No. 232, introduced by a Georgian Confederate among the first bills of the session, provides for refunding the cotton tax levied between the years 1863 and 1868, and to pay it off in United States 5 per cent gold bonds. The amount of the claims for this tax is \$68,072,388, and the aggregate amount of interest that will have to be paid on the bonds is \$102,108,570, making in all \$170,180,358, which will be added to the burden of the tax-payers; the bulk of it will fall upon the introduced by a Georgian Confederate among the first bills of the session, provides for refunding the cotton tax levied between the years 1863 and 1868, and to pay it off in United States 5 per cent gold bonds. The amount of the claims for this tax is \$68,072.

388, and the aggregate amount of interest that will have to be paid on the bonds is \$102,108,570, making in all \$170,180,958, which will be added to the burden of the tax-payers; the bulk of it will fall upon the people of the North, who have already paid so darry for the Rebellion of the South, while the South will thus be relieved of the South, while the South will thus be relieved of the South, while the South will thus be relieved of the South, while the South will thus be relieved of this was thoughtful, generous, considerate.

unt of the War. Two other bills duced at the late session of Congress contemplate a still more serious raid on the Nation al Treasury. One of them (House bill No. 553) stores and supplies taken for the United States during the War; and the other (House bill No. 2,364) authorizes payment for the use and occupation of property by the United States during the War. Neither bill makes any distinction between the loyal and disloyal men; indeed, the former having been already abundantly provided for, both bills are exclusively in the interest of the disloyal; and to make matters especially easy no proof is required except an af-fidavit of the loss or occupation for which the claim is instituted. In one bill the dis-cretion is placed in the hands of the Secretary of War; in the other it rests with thern courts and juries. An ingenious but accurate way of ascertaining the amount that would be required to discharge the claims of ex-Rebels for losses incident to the War they brought on has been adopted by a comparison therewith of the claims made by pretended loyal citizens of the South as previously authorized by Congress. There were 22,298 of these loyal claims, amount ing in the aggregate to \$60,258,150. Now, it is reasonable to estimate that where one loyal man at the South suffered a loss during the War at least fifty Rebels suffered, and that the claims of the Recels for property taken, used, or destroyed would be fifty times larger than the claims of the loyal men. This is within bounds, because the loyal men of the South were mostly "poor whites," while the wealthy and aristocratic people nearly all went into the Rebellion. If this estimate is fair, then the claims under these two bills would amount to \$3,012,907, 500, or half as much again as the entire national debt at present. A smaller but not less reprehensible proposition is to restore to the Southern States (House bill No. 3,145) \$2,492,110, which was the amount they had paid in on their proportion of a general tax of \$20,000,000 levied on the whole country in 1861, before the Rebellion was openly de

These are samples of legislation that will be favored by a "solid South" in case there shall be a " solid South " for the Democratic ticket. The Democrats in certain section of the North are seeking to mislead the people into the belief that there is no danger to be apprehended from these claims, be cause their payment is prohibited by th Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This is false. Th section of the Fourteenth Amendment to which they refer reads as follows:

Neither the United States nor any State shall as sume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Now, none of the claims set up by the Confederates for the allowance of which bills have already been introduced are "obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion"; that part of the section refers plainly to the Confederate debt. But there is no prohibition against the payment for property used or destroyed by the United States army, the best proof of which is found in the fact that such claims have already been paid when made by loyal citizens of the South; the Confederates now desire that the disloyal citizens shall be placed upon the same footing,—a course which, as we have shown, will considerably more than double the present national indebtedness. There is but one way to avoid for all time the payment of these and similar claims to ex-Reb heirs and assigns, and that is by adopting another constitutional amendment of similar the experience with the late Confederate House of Representatives, we have no doubt that such an amendment will be proposed if the next Congress shall be Republi if the Confederates shall attain the control there will be no lawful way to prevent then from carrying out the schemes they have al-

GOV. TILDEN AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

Gov. TILDEN has recently had occasion to bring himself before the people in a new sphere. There was a so-called "Conference of Charities" at Saratoga the other day, meeting contemporaneously with the Association for the Advancement of Social Science and Gov. Thoen, in the capacity of "Chief Magistrate of the State of New York," as he put it, and of course not as the Democratic candidate for President, was on hand with an elaborate address of welcome, in which he particularly counseled the application of the same scientific investigation to the subject of charities which has already been applied to the political and social probems. This advice was entirely safe in view of the fact that it was for this express purpose that the Conference had been called. But it has occurred to us that Gov. There might better have served the cause of charity by giving the Conference an account of his personal experience in a long career of philinthopy instead of vaguely mixing up stronomy with pauperism, geology with crime, and chemistry with insanity. If, instead of descanting on Keples, Newton, PRIESTLY, LAVOISIER, and DAVY, and seeking o connect them in some undefined way with he dispensation of bread to the hungry and relief to the suffering, he had elucidated his own scientific principles of charity in his own modest way, he would probably have convinced his benevolent and scientific hearers alike that "virtue is its own reward" and

that "charity covers a multitude of sins." We are not very familiar with Mr. TILDEN's personal charities, for we fancy that he has always followed the Scriptural injunction: When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." But, though he has not advertised his benevolence to the world so that a single instance of his charity can be cited prior to his being a Presidential candidate (unless he used Boss Tweed's check for \$5,000 in a charitable way), yet no man of his philanthropic and kindly nature could have accumulated several millions of dollars for his individual bachelor use without dispensing a large part of his earnings for the benefit of his fellowrestures. Since he became a Presidential andidate, however, Gov. TILDEN's charities have become so general and liberal that it has been impossible for him to conceal them. A few weeks ago he sent a whole "barrel of

But the bread Mr. Tranger cast upon the turbulent waters of Democratic politics retu to him a hundred fold in the honors were shortly after heaped thick upon his head. More recently, with the care and discrimination of a scientific theory of charity, Mr. Tilden has changed the stream where he casts his bread, and it is very generally believed that he has sent a whole hogshead of money into Indiana. Such open-handed benevolence as this certainly ought not to go unrequited. It is ever believed that Mr. Tuben, following out his scientific principles of benevolence, has in-dicated how this money shall be distributed. That unfortunate class of nomadic monads known as "tramps," who have been appealing to the tender mercy of the Indiana farm ers by robbing their hen-roosts and ravish ing their daughters, are to be colonized with the aid of Mr. There's charity fund, and are to be given permanent employment with light work and good pay until after election. Could KEPLER, NEWTON, PRIESTLY, OF LA VOISIER have applied scientific principles to charity more scientifically than this? But Mr. Tilden's systematic and comprehensive plan for distributing his charities goes ever further, it is said, and reaches over into Ken tucky, to several thousand of whose voting citizens it is proposed to furnish the healthgiving opportunity for an excursion into Indiana about election-time. There is no doubt that the health and the finances of the

by this plan, and the Democratic vote of Indiana largely augmented. Our confessed ignorance of the manifold and mysterious ways in which Mr. TILDEN has dispensed his bounty to the poorest set of creatures on earth—the Democratic politicians—renders it impossible for us to illus trate as fully as we would like the peculiarly scientific methods which he has adopted, and we can only wish that he had availed himself of the Saratoga Conference to enlighten the philanthropists of the world. We are sure that this personal narrative, if Mr. TILDEN'S native modesty could have been sufficiently overcome to induce him to speak freely, would have revolutionized the theories ientific benevolence.

Kentucky people will be notably improved

THE WAR CLOUD. Important events are crowding upon each other rapidly in connection with the Turco Servian war, and, from all outward appear ances, the Great Powers seem to be drifting along towards war. There can be no doubt notwithstanding its denial of defeat, that Servia is crushed by the Turk, and that the latter is turning upon Montenegro with all possible dispatch, in order to have revenge upon the ally of Servia before any terms of eave are made. The battle of Alexinetz on Friday last, which lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, was the crown ing blow of the war. It was desperately fought on each side, was attended by fearful carnage, and resulted in the rout of the Servians and the occupation of the fortress by the Turks. Closely following upon this event, the Turks expressed themselves willing to negotiate a peace, but Russia stepped in and interfered, demanding on behalf of Servia an armistice of a month. The Turks undoubtedly took their step relying upon England's support, England having been their champion and the apologist for their atrocities in Bulgaria.

In the march of the events to which we

have alluded, however, there has been a revolution in England upon the Turkish question, growing out of these very atrocities and the manner in which they have been treated by Disharm and the Tories. The English people move slowly, but when thoroughly aroused their power is irresistible. no uncertain manner. JOHN BRIGHT in a recent speech said : " England should clear herself of all partnership in the interests and policy of Turkey. It is a partnership us necessary to our interests, and degrades in the estimation of every Christian nation." GLADSTONE has written a pamphlet full of indignant denunciation of the Tory policy. Earl Russell has written to Lord GRANVILLE urging an autumn session of Parliament, and calling for an alliance of the Powers of Es rope to combine in one firm and resolute reaty against Turkish tyranny in Europo closing with the following significant declaration: "I care not whether Russians, Au rians, Germans, or Italians succeed them, England will only require to have the passage into the Black Sea free to all ships of war and of commerce,—the passage to Odessa and Varna open." The Bishop of Manchester, in a letter to the English people, says: "Come what may,—and I do not see anything is likely, or even possible, to come which can endanger the position of England, -it seems impossible, if we are to have any regard for our honor or our good name, that we should any longer throw, or even allow it to be supposed we throw, the shield of the protection of England over a power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civilized world." The London Times boldly says: "We have, not morally only, but as a matter of international law, the right to see that justice is done the Porte's Christian subjects. Another fallacy is that to maintain unabridged the authority of the Porte throughout the Ottoman Empire is in the interest of England and an essential condition of every peace to which we could be a party. Those who assert most strongly this necessity of upholding the Porte's authority speak of it as the policy of England, and refer to it as a tradition of the highest wisdom of the last generation. No statement can be more historically untrue. The whole English press has spoken with equal boldness and directness, and the English people have given the Government o understand that, whatever its policy may be, they will no longer allow their honor to be tarnished by supporting barbarism in Europe. The Tory Government has been unable to withstand the pressure, and has yielded to the people by notifying Turkey, through her Ambassador, that, if the war continues, the Turks must be prepared to see Russia giving support to Servia, and that

England will not support her in the case of such an interference.

The attitude of the Powers may be sum med up as follows: Servia has asked for an armistice. Turkey has refused it. Russia has notified Turkey that she will sustain the request of Servia. England has notified Turkey that she will not support her in refusing to grant the armistice. Germany is suspiciously silent, but there is a strong probability that there is an understanding between BISMARCK and GOBTSCHAKOFF. Austria alone remains faithful to understanding between Bismasck and GorraCHAKOYP. Austria alone remains faithful to
the Turk, and the Austrian Ambassador at
Constantinople has secured the confidence
of the Porte which the English Ambassador
has heretofore enjoyed. But what can Austria do, in the event of Russian interference,
without an ally? The question at issue must
be solved either peacefully or by the arbitrament of war. In either event the power of

from Turkish tyranny. If the question is solved by war, the Turks will be driven beyond the Balkans. If a peace is made by the agreement of England and Russia, that agreement will exclude the Turk from administrative control of the Sclavic Provinces. In either event, therefore, the Servian war has

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE The sterility of the French population is beginning to attract attention, not only throughout Europe, but also in France, and the Government in that Republic is already looking about to account for the causes of the decrease in population, and to discover, if possible, some remedy. In 1866, the population of France was 38,000,000, and in ulation of France was 38,000,000, and in 1872, it was 36,000,000. Deducting the number of Frenchmen in Alsace and Lorraine, who were Germanized by the cession of those Provinces after the war, and there still remains a loss of 370,000 in six years. Compared with the increase of population in other European countries, the figures are very significant. In Great Britain the in-crease from 1861 to 1871 was 8.8 per cent, that of Prussia from 1867 to 1871 was 2.78 per cent, and that of Saxony in the same years 5.36 per cent. The increase in Germany is all the more remarkable when it is considered what a large emigration takes place yearly to escape the rigor of the military laws. Notwithstanding this large emigration, the population does not suffer diminution, but on the other hand increases, showing that were it not for this emigration there would speedily be an immense excess of population. The impotency of the French per ple is startlingly shown in another manner. It has been calculated on the basis of the proportion of births and deaths that European countries would double their popula tion as follows: Norway, 51 years; Au 62; England, 63; Denmark, 73; Sweden, 89; Germany, 98; and France, 334 years! The statistics also show a very material de cline in the vigor of young Frenchmen. In 1873, 303,810 reached the age of 20 years; 296,204 in 1874; 283,768 in 1875; and only 277,000 in 1876. The decline in population is as true of the French colonies as of France itself. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, callst attenti the fact that at least 30,000 British emi grants are pouring into that colony every year, and that its population now exceeds 300,000, and says: "H New Zealand been a French colony, as at the time it was nearly becoming, the European population would probably have been counted by hundreds instead of thousands." In conirmation of this, he calls attention to the Marquesas, to Mayotte, and to Nossi-Be, the

not be altogether abandoned, since no French-man can be induced to settle on them, and the native population is fast becoming ex-The London Times, in discussing the subject, assigns as a very prominent reason for this decrease of population the exhausting series of wars waged by the First NAPOLEON, the conscriptions for which took off the strongest portion of the peasantry, and the vitality thus enfeebled has been transmitted, growing weaker and weaker in the transmis ion. This waste has not been repaired, either by the natural growth of the popular by streams of immigration. A correspondent of a French paper calls attention to an

gateway to Madagascar, as well as to other French possessions, and affirms that it is an open question whether these islands, which the French have held nearly 40 years, must

other reason, which he gives as follows:
Our inferiority is clearly demonstrated, and the cause is a mystery to no one; it is an inevitable nen, all who live from day to day, do not dreamen, all who live from day to day, do not dread having a family; the patrimonial inheritance suffers no injury, as it would do in the cases of well-to-do families. But the decline of the French population is not the only injurious result of the forced partition of heritages. There are other evil results, such as the indefinite parcelling out of landed property and the ruin of small heritages by law expenses. These evils have become so great that Government is beginning to think of a remedy. May the secondary facts not keep out of sight the main fact of all,—the appalling sterility of the French population.

of the French population.

Whatever may be the reasons, the fact is a momentous one from this point of viewthat European countries in order to maintain their superiority must keep up their military power. The Franco-German war dem trated an obvious loss of the French fight ing quality since the days of the Empire, and also the immense German superiority in numbers, strength, and especially endurance If she is going to hold her place among the European Powers, she must regain her lost military power; but how is she to regain it when her population is continually diminishing, or, in other words, the resv material opt of which she must build up her armies? With the population of the other Powers constantly increasing and her own as con-stantly diminishing, with other armies constantly growing larger and her own as constantly growing smaller and deteriorated in physique, her outlook for military ascendency is not very encouraging.

It is now stated that in some of the frontier States the grasshopper eggs deposited early in the season have been hatched, and the young hoppers are beginning to show themselves. This is regarded as a favorable incident in the plague,-as a sort of provision by Nature for the dying out of the bug. The theory is the eggs are deposited in the one season, and do not latch out until the next; that the insect repeats the egg-laying process, proceeds to prey upon vegetation, and dies with the cold weather. But if the eggs mature and the young hoppers But if the eggs mature and the young hoppers make their appearance in the same scason, the second crop of hoppers do not reach that maturity essential to depositing eggs, and they perish, leaving the germs of no posterity to succeed them. It is argued or assumed that, if all the grasshopper-eggs deposited in the season of 1876 should hatch out hoppers in September and October, there will be a total failure of hoppers in 1877. It is only the egg that does, not hatch till spring that promises any pest for the future.

The proclamation of Gov. Pillsburg, of Minnesota, in regard to the ravages of the grasshoppers and the best means of checking them, suggests that public meetings be held in that State for the purpose of securing such concert as may be necessary among the people interest-

State for the purpose of securing such concert as may be necessary among the people interested. Meanwhile, the Governor gives the results of recent inquiries as to the best methods of attacking and destroying grasshoppers. There are eight of these methods, most of which prudently apply only to the insect in the egg, or in the infant condition. Crushing by rollers is recommended. The plowing-under of the eggs has been found effective in some localities. Co-operative action in the burning of prairies.

law. The Governor shows his helplesaness when he comes to speak of the full-grown hopper. For them he has only the ordinary remedy of playing the tom-tom, burning smudges, and making as many discordant noises as possible. In concluding his proclamation the Governor warns the people against relying upon public aid in the shape of supplies of seeds, food, or clothing. It is especially desirable, ne thinks, that the habits of self-reliance of the people should not be weakened by any general expectation of Government aid, and he thinks, moreover, that the efforts of the Government should be turned rather in the disection of preventing further damage by the grasshoppers than towards the relief of suffering already inflicted.

JOHN FORSTH, the editor of the Mobile Reg ister, one of the most prominent Democrationewspapers in the South, said in a recent article

newspapers in the South, said in a recent article in that paper:

What is to be done to get rid of the negro as a voter? Sooner or later, with more or less dispatch, he will be disfranchised and thrust out op lollities. White men of all parties and of every grade of religious or moral conviction may as well come quickly to the consideration how to get the negro out of politics with the least confusion and cost. He must go and there is no profit in standing long upon the order of his going.

How the Southern Democrats propose to disfranchise the negro is shown by the testimony of hundreds of witnesses before the Oxford,

franchise the negro is shown by the testimony of hundreds of witnesses before the Oxford, Miss., Grand Jury. We select that of GEORGE W. WHITE, colored, a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. WHITE testified under oath:

W. WHITE, colored, a candidate for the Legisla ture. Mr. White testified under oath:

One week before the election I was going to Binf Springs to speak. On the road I met Dr. J. H. Giren. He stopped me and tried hard to prevail on me to come off and sapport Gen. Tucken for the Legislature. I told him I would not do so. He told me that I would be responsible for the blood that would be shed on the day of the election. He asked me if I thought, after they had gone to so much expense, that they intended to allow us to carry the election. He stated to me that they did not intend that any colored man should have an office; that it would make no difference whether he was elected or not. He said the Democrats had determined to carry the election at all hazards—not only in Chicksas County but throughout the State. Dr. Green innelly asked me if I was going to Okolona on the day of the election. I told him I was. He advised me not to go, and said that if I did go I would be shot down; that they would think me more of shooting me than if I was a hog. He then asked me how many guns I thought perhaps 300. He said they had gone to a great expense to provide guns, and that they were fully determined to carry the election; that no colored man ought to have an office, and that they did not intend that he should. Dr. Green told me that he would not shoot me himself, but that there were plenty of Democrat, but an Old-Line Whig.

There were hundreds of witnesses who testified to facts similar to the above before this

tified to facts similar to the above before this Grand Jury; and yet not a true bill was found, because their lives had been threatened if they ought in a single indictment!

The New York Nation has made the mistal of treating Mr. Tilden's conduct in the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad case as if it could be disposed of by mere fliopancy and ridicule. It seems to assume that because many campaign "charges" are idle or false none should be considered. So for has 22 own participability or considered. So far has its own partisanshi ried it in this affair that it has seriously an argument to show that Mr. TILDEN and his coadjutors were justified in dividing among themselves such securities as remained in their hands after the claims of the new bondholder were satisfied. Mr. G. W. CURTIS, in Harper Weekly, knocks this position into flinders. He cites the well-known legal principle that, if there be any surplus in the settlement of an estate after paying all the legatees, such surplus does not in any event belong to the administrators, but must go to the heirs-at-law. We agree with Harper's Weekly when it says that the pe of the Nation with regard to the present campaign is an alarming symptom of the demoral-ization of the press, which the latter journal as been so quick to detect and deplore.

Notwithstanding the gravity of the situation Notwithstanding the gravity of the situation of the relations of England and Russia, the sparring between the newspapers of the two countries is very amusing. The English papers are constantly taunting Russia with a loss of her military power and her financial incapacity. A prominent Moscow paper, the Novaya Vremia, puts the following large chip on its shoulder which it requests Mr. Gladstone to knock off: "The Liberal leader, who has during the last few years devoted himself to the study of her military power and her financial incapacity.

A prominent Moscow paper, the Novaya Vremia, puts the following large chip on its shoulder which it requests Mr. GLADSTONE to knock off:

"The Liberal leader, who has during the last few years devoted himself to the study of theology, has evidently not kept up his knowledge of politics and its few politics. An excursionist expressed the hope that Mr. Gladstone would be Premier of England again; but he replied: "He's too old, sir; that's my opinion." great progress we have made in national pros-perity and power. It was not, we suppose, be-cause he had a low opinion of our strength in 1870 that he calmly bore the diplomatic blow we inflicted upon him in altering the treaty of 1856. Was it not rather because he was conscious of the powerlessness of England to clip Russia's wings?"

BEN HILL is at it again. On the 25th of August last he made a speech in Atlanta for

August last he made a speech in Atlanta for Tilder, concerning which the Augusta Commonwealth, a Democratic paper, says:

Mr. Hill, in alluding to the Union, explained wherein he believed true loyalty consisted, and the reasons why we are never to have an honest Government. In answer to the latter he said it could never be brought about until she Northern people recognize that the South shed her blood for a true principle, and while they were imprudent in the choice of a mode, yet they were for our true liberty, and for the Union. It is generally conceded that the effort of last night was one of the grandest ever made by the coming Senator.

It will be observed that Mr. Hill occupies precisely the same ground as Tilder. This precisely the same ground as TILDEN. This was the Perjurer's favorite way of reasoning during the War. If therefore TILDEN should

be elected, he could only secure an honest Government by recognizing the right of secession The St. Louis papers are all agog with excite ment over a 10-story hotel which "a wealthy gentleman from England" is going to erect in that city, with 2,100 windows, 2,000 rooms, two batteries of steam boilers, 24,000 cubic feet of gas in tanks, a cooler to hold 1,200 tons of ice, eight elevators, "a conservatory blooming with tropical plants," and "a fountain to scatter its cooling spray over the shaded walks." The wealthy gentleman from England was to have commenced operations Sept. 1, but has not yet arrived, and one of the St. Louis papers has the temerity to doubt whether he is ever coming at all. If he should come and the 10-story mon-ster should be built, there will be a rush of strangers for the tenth story in order to be as

far away as possible from St. Louis. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat contains an obituary notice of the death of a widow named SARAH JOHNSTON. Her husband was killed by an explosion, and she maintained herself and children for a time by selling pins and needles. She was finally taken sick, and after an illness of five weeks died without a friend or relative about her. The saddest feature of the story is, that she died of actual starvation in the City of

The New York Tribune says that Mr. Schell

at Saratoga "smiled like the whole Med nean Sea, from Joppa to Gibraltar." The New York World wants to have Wagner's

Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Phila-delphis Ledger, entertained Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, at dinner Wednesday

Miss Smiley, the preacher, is writing a "Com-mentary on the Life of Joshua," which already fills 300 pages. Her secretary says he cannot tell what it is all about.

mis 300 pages. Her secretary says he cannot tell what it is all about.

Mr. Frank Potter, the American Consul at Marseilles, has pleaded his privilege as a representative of the United States in bar of actions for debt brought against him.

The German music-teacher in Daniel Deronda is the satirical counterpart of a famous composer. His longing for the widening horizon is decidedly in Wagner's best yein.

Mr. David Sinton's representative to construct the satirical counterpart of the satirical counterpar

Mr. David Sinton's proposition to construct and give to the City of Cincinnsti a forum and rostrum, having received no encouragement from the City Government, has been withdrawn.

Government, has been withdrawn.

The Interior notices that the expenses of collegestudents are in proportion to the endowments of
the institutions they attend. Thus it costs \$800
per annum to attend a \$500,000 institution, and
\$2,000 per annum to study at a \$2,000,000 insti-

five millions," continues the writer, "it will probably cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum to billion and champagne a vocase.

iard and champagne a young man through."

The Interior flippantly says that The Trisum's characterization of Prof. Swing's last sermon as "fresh and crisp" is suggestive of winter cabbage.

Prof. Swing's cabbage is ahead of the Interior,

Several Apache Indians attended Almee's per-formance of Girofe-Girofa, at St. Louis, Monday evening. They took a deep interest in the capture of the heroine by pirates,—sympathizing with the ates, of course.

Lord Thornton's son, while traveling in New England, modestly asked to have a whole car placed entirely at his disposal. He was informed that Lord Thornton himself couldn't have a car ca that road to himself without paying for it. An eccentric Parisian dines in solitary grandeur in the open air, near the Bois de Boulogue, every pleasant day. Crowds gather to admire his beautiful dress-coat, his unexceptionable white cravat, his massive sliver plate, and shis monumental

It is said that the Servian officers are so deeply impressed with the reports they have heard of Turkish atrocities that they always endeaver to reserve one ball in their revolvers so as to blow their own brains out as soon as they fall into the hands of the enemy.

The murder is out so far as George Eliot's new novel is concerned. Daniel Deronda marries Mirah, and devotes his life to the work of renationalizing the Jewa. Gwendolin is left lonely

nationalizing the Jewa. Gwendolin is left lonely and sorrowing. All this, written in very choica English, is published this day by Harper Broken. English, is published this day by Harper Brothers.

The New York Eccaing Post challenges Mr. Robson, the actor, to name any critics connected with respectable newspapers who have accepted money-considerations for their opinions, as he alleges they all have. It now becomes Mr. Robson's duty either to prove his statement or to abandon its content of the statement of the statement

Mr. James Usher, of New York, is regularly engaged in the business of expanding books by in-serting rare and precions engravings illustrating the text. It is a new kind of business, which has been heretofore largely carried on by amateura, but has had thus far little encouragement from the professional book-makers.

but has had thus far little encouragement from the psofessional book-makers.

Orpheus C. Kerr says he is not going to lecture, moswithstanding the free advertising he has received of late. It must be, then, that he is going to join a circus, or to bring out a highly sensational and useful patent medicine. We scarcely think it possible that he is to appear in opera, or that he has written a book. However—not to be too curious—we rejoice that he is well and happy again.

"An Illinoisan" who has been sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York writes to the papers in complaint of what he considers an exorbitant washing-bill. He was charged 35 cents each for his wife's chemises, eight cents each for his own collars, and 15 cents per pair of socks. Serves him right! Let him in the future come to Chicago, where all the luxuries as well as the nee-

If you see her you will know her by her
Complexion as clear as polished wax;
Her tongue as sharp as carpet tacks;
Her eyes a dark, bewitching hus;
Her voice is pure and high-toned too;
Her neck, like Annie Laurie's swan;
Her words you'd love to dwell upon;
Her teeth so pearly, clear, and white,
You almost wish your ear she'd bite.

You almost wish your ear she'd bite.

Sugar for Shammy: A test vote for President was yesterday taken at the gathering of high-toned citizens in attendance upon the scientific episode between the Hon. Thomas Allen and Joseph Goss, Esq., resulting as follows: For Samuel J. Tilden, 497; for R. B. Hayes, 3. It is hardly necessary to state that the minority took good care to put a safe distance between themselves and the Reformers before the latter had an opportunity to display their peculiar arguments in support of their candidate.

date.

An English gentleman residing near London recently applied for a summons against a neighbor
who had a cock which commenced crowing at 1
o'clock in the morning. The magistrate advised
the applicant to send an officer to the owner of the
fowl and explain that it was a great nuisance;
then, if no attention were paid to the notice, some
action might be taken. At the time the last steamart sailed, the hird. He was not thought to he

he replied: "He's too old, sir; that's my opinion."
Another voice exclaimed: "We'll make him an Earl when we want to get rid of him." This was followed by much laughter, in which the right honorable gentleman joined.

The Free-Dress Reform Club in Philadelphia manifested an amasing reluctance to use the word trousers, merely declaring that there should be a proper "garmenture" for women, and that "this garmenture should be of dual form for the legs." The New York Times notices that the reformen "boldly speak of their legs as something which can neither be palliated nor desied." and thinks that, in view of this circumstance, the skittist avoidance of the word trousers must be due to something more than prudery.

The London papers keep standing a head entitled "Conscience Money," under which acknowledgments are made of money roturned by persons who have defranded the revenue. Most returns of this kind, we observe, are made by persons who have evaded the income-tax. The Transum is prepared to establish a department of this description for the benefit of Gov. Tilden. How happy the people would be to see a paragraph to this effect: people would be to see a paragraph to this
"The Secretary of the Treasury acknowled
receipt of \$100,000 from S. J. for income-t receipt of \$100,000 from S. J. for income-tax."

It has been suggested that the office of Lord Privy Seal, which Mr. Disraell has assumed temporarily, might well be amalgamated permanently with that of First Lord of the Treasury, which he also holds. The reasons urged for the new arrangement are that it could be easily accomplished, only a Ministerial order being required; that the salary of £2,000 would be a welcome addition to the £5,000 new enjoyed by the First Lord; that the change would be advantageous in a political and administrative

be advantageous in a political and administrati way; and that it would bestow upon the Prime Mi ister the rank and precedence to ventitles him.

entitles him.

The Hay-Fever Convention at Bethlebem, N. H., seems to have been a humorous gathering. Judge Goodrich, of Chicago, however, preferred to take it in earnest, and consequently gave a very interesting and valuable description of the symptoms of the malady and the best methods of treatment. Dr. Besrs, of New York, and he had labored hard to catch Hay-Fever, that he might have a case on hand to experiment upon, but in vain. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher said: "Who can ay that this is not a progressive age? Former! people had the Fever only in June. Now at two seasons of the year it appears. No doubt in time we shall vote to have it the year round. Hay-Fever, too, is getting educated, and over develops some new traits of character. Judge Goodrich had canght his Fever on a stage-coache; so had he. He would like to have Dr. Beers make an investigation of stage-coaches, and see if they did not bring on the nuisance." Mr. Beecher said, further, this Hay-Fever was an intellectual disease, caused by a superfluity of brains.

on the nuisance. "Mr. Beecher said, further, Hay-Fever was an intellectual disease, caused superfluity of brains.

**Bherman Houss—The Hon. T. S. Galt, Sterlithe Hon. J. S. McDonald, Fond du Lac; Col. W. Indian Stewart, Pittsburg; P. E. Roberts. C. Chase, and F. G. Holton, New York; the H. B. Hopkins, Peoris; Dr. Stillman, San Fr. Ciaco; H. T. Hanford, Lonisville: M. C. Williss Sandusky; Henry Hall, Philadelphia. ... Transfluis—Gen. J. W. Miner, Omaha; C. Reed, Detroit; Gen. J. F. Poliard, B. ton; the Hon. Charles M. Reed, Bog. C. B. Holt, Albany; George H. Gou New York; F. J. Wise, St. Louis: Prank Ws. burn, Wisconsin; the Hon. John H. Edg. Beloit; the Hon. A. G. Anderson and Gen., J. Curtin, St. Louis. ... Grand Pacise—John Averill, St. Pani; A. O. Bradley, New York; H. McCurdy, Cleveland; Allen Waterhouse, Am Land, N. Z.; B. A. Fersard, New Zealand; B. Young, Salt Lake; W. G. Sharp, John Sharp, Edwin Huntser, Salt Lake; A. J. Clark, York; John G. Daggett, Boston; Lyn D. Brown, New York; H. M. C. Townset Peoric; E. Marks, London; Dr. J. H. Warn Boston; Col. M. M. Price, St. Louis. ... Gard

THE INDI

Story of the Custe by an Eye-Wit the Whole

Fifteen Hundred S ina Murderous the Little, I

One-Half the Troops

the First Volle the Indian Custer's Men All K

Reno Commen

Attack. Six Seldier-Prisoners Bur in Sitting Bull's

How the Noble Savage the British Nor

Indians, Under Treaties, Made ble to the I

The Present Con Negotiate w Redski

Its Operations Mystery---Appr of Troul

Denial that Sitting Bu Comes from Britis THE CUSTER M

THE CUSTER M
STORY OF AN ETE
Special Disputch to T
MINNRAPOLIS, Minn., Sep
Press and Tribuns to-morrow
lish a full statement made
named Ridgely, who lives in
been in Yellowstone country
was a prisoner in Sitting Bull'
the Custer massacre, and saw
the troops. He states that abor
April, in company with four
attacked by Indians while tre
Hills, himself and another tre attacked by Indians while tra Hills, highself and another tr all their furs taken from the buffalo sinews, they were the camp of Sitting asked them in good Englis from. Ridgely replied, "I Bull, believing them to be Br ed them released, and gave the camp, stating that he w their friends ere long. The

Sitting Bull's camp u cre, and Mr. Ridgely TREATED WITH UN Ridgely states that Sitting forces not for the sake whites, but to drive the Hills. They had no exing soldiers until afte troops in the Yellowstone couriers from Sitting Bull's days watched every move of to Cnater's attack. Ridgely somewhere retents. gely states that Sitt

tts division into small cades were at once prepar for the attack many of t hills overlooking Custer's lessebud. The Indian cubinfi or ridge, the toward the Rosebud of one of the available for Indians had crossed the river and Custer had followed water's edge. From this there were 75 double topees to be seen by the soldiers of the soldiers of the soldiers of the soldiers.

VIPTEEN HUNDRED OR T was made in military prehe stood on the side
had a complete view of the
more than a mile and a ha
gan the fight in a ravine no
one-half his command sees
the first dre. Then the so
the hill in the rear, and w way with astonishing rap officer falling from his hor engagement, which comme did not last more than 45 ft After the massacre of Creturned to camp with six delirious with joy over a prisoners were tied to stall williage. and

ALL BURNE While the flames were tord dlan boys fired red-hot arr flesh until they were dead. Sitting Bull was met al uitingly remarked that he and one damned General

who he was.

The equaws then armed and visited the battle-fie lated the bodies of the de While the six soldi-the Indians turned force, evidently Reno's, of the village. Ridgely had been slaughtered bet Reno's force attacking the about 2 p. m. The Indian about 2 p. m. The Indian about 2 p. m. about 2 p. m. The Indias
and said the men had f
Ridgely says they did not
own losses. They said
driven back twice, and to
and the attack was unsue.
The prisoners were ke
but Ridgely was not pers
so he is unable to state
acticeable, he says, from
air and whiskers,
Keno, he states.

KILLED MO

KILLED

than Custer, who fell is two Captains, believed says, were the last to de after the Custer massi with delight. Many we from the whites, and to duty of guarde for the coming drowsy, Ridgels, escaped from camp, their long journey town sisted on game, and lake to avoid the hidshorse stumbled, breams was thrown to the griend or foe until they where one of the party other companion joine part of the State, and passing north of Birmanow on his way to Fome

THE COL

an officers are so deeply orts they have heard of they always endeavor to

as George Eliot's new iel Deronda marries his afe to the work of sees. Gwendolin is left lonely this, written in very choice this day by Harper Brothers. e any critics connected rs who have accepted their opinions, as he aow becomes Mr. Rob-is statement or to aban-

f New York, is regult ss of expanding books by in-scious engravings illustrating of business, which has

is not going to lecture, advertising he has re-be, then, that he is going oring out a highly sensational licine. We scarcely think it ine. We scarcely think is pear in opera, or that he owever—not to be too curis well and happy again.

New York writes to of what he considers an oril. He was charged 35 cents chemises, eight cents each and 15 cents per pair of socks.

Let him in the future come to curies as well as the nec ned at reasonable rates. Mrs. Ellen J. Foster, a appears in a Dave

 A test vote for President at the gathering of high-toned to upon the scientific episode homas Allen and Joseph Goss. homas Allen and Joseph Goss, sllows: For Samuel J. Tilden, es, 3. It is hardly necessary to ity took good care to put a safe hemselves and the Reformers ad an opportunity to display ments in support of their candi-

summons against a neighbor lich commenced crowing at 1 ing. The magistrate advised dan officer to the owner of the lat it was a great nuisance; a were paid to the notice, some n. At the time the last steamthe Liberals of Leigh and

r. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle he festivities which took place ded freely with the excursionist expressed the hope that Mr.
Premier of England again; but
too old, sir; that's my opinion."
simed: "We'll make him an
to get rid of him." This was

Reform Club in Philadelphia sing reluctance to use the word sclaring that there should be a re." for women, and that "this be of dual form for the lega." ince notices that the reformers their legs as something which listed nor denied," and thinks this circumstance, the skittist word trousers must be due to an prudery.

an prudery.

The keep standing a head entitled ey," under which acknowledgmoney returned by persons who revenue. Most returns of this are made by persons who have e-tax. The Tranune is predepartment of this description dov. Tilden. How happy the see a paragraph to this effect: the Treasury acknowledges the from S. J. for income-tax."

ted that the office of Lord Privy raeli has assumed temporarily, amated permanently with that Treasury, which he also holds, or the new arrangement are that complished, only a Ministerial it; that the salary of 22,000 addition to the £5,000 now Lord; that the change would a political and administrative lid bestow upon the Prime Minecedence to which his position

ARRIVALS.

e Hon. T. S. Galt, Sterling;
dd, Fond dn Lac; Col. Willrg; F. E. Roberts, C. W.
ton. New York; the Hon,
p. Dr. Stillman, San FranLouisville; M. C. Williams,
l, Philadelphia... Tremond
Miner, Omaha; C. C.
J. F. Pollard, Bosarles M. Reed, Boston,
ny; George H. Goald,
e, St. Louis; Frank Washe, St. Louis; Frank Washe, St. Louis; Frank Washe, The Color of the Color
the Hon. John H. Rogart,
Anderson and Gen, J. G.
Grand Pacific—John T.
Bradley, New York; W.
i; Allen Waterhouse, Awar
kard, New Zealand; D. C.
G. Sharp, John Sharp, and
Lake; A. J. Clark, New
aggett, Boston; Lyman
ork; H. C. Townsend,
adon; Dr. J. H. Warren,
rice, St. Louis... Gardner
ew Orleans; J. G. Jones,
ont, Michigan City; James
A. Lee, Northfield, Minn;
S. Wadhan, San Francisco;
Miss Belle Bane and Mrs.
Palsner House—E. BachLud Richler, Vienna;
T. E. Hogan, Dublin;
George E. Paterson, Glasa. B. S. Ferris, Princeton;
Ialo; Schwarz Flemming,
iew York; the Hon. C. H.

Story of the Custer Massacre by an Eye-Witness of the Whole Affair.

ina Murderous Fire upon the Little, Band. one-Half the Troops Unhorsed at

the First Volley from

the Indians.

Custer's Men All Killed Before Reno Commenced His Attack.

Six Soldier-Prisoners Burned at the Stake in Sitting Bull's Camp.

How the Noble Savage Is Handled in the British Northwest.

Indians, Under Canadian Treaties, Made Amenable to the Laws.

The Present Commission to Negotiate with the Redskins.

Its Operations Enshrouded in Mystery---Apprehensions of Trouble.

Denial that Sitting Bull's Ammunition Comes from British Territory.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE. STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—The Pionee Press and Tribune to-morrow morning will publish a full statement made by an old trapper named Ridgely, who lives near Anoka, and has been in Yellowstone country two years. Ridgely was a prisoner in Sitting Bull's camp at the time of the Custer massacre, and saw every movement of the troops. He states that about the last of March or April, in company with four trappers, they were attacked by Indians while trapping in the Black Hills, himself and another trapper captured, and all their furs taken from them. Being bound by buffalo sinews, they were taken directly to camp of Sitting Bull, when he them in good English where they were Ridgely replied, "Fort Garry." Sitting believing them to be British subjects, order ed them released, and gave them the freedom of the camp, stating that he would return them to nds ere long. The three remained in sing Bull's camp until the day of the Custer ssacre, and Mr. Ridgely says they were

TREATED WITH UNIFORM KINDNESS. Ridgely states that Sitting Bull organized his forces not for the sake of fighting the whites, but to drive the miners from the They had no expectation of meet-oldiers until after the arrival of s in the Yellowstone country, and mounted ers from Sitting Bull's camp had for eight days watched every move of the military previous to Custer's attack. Ridgely says the Indians
OBSERVED- EVERY MOVEMENT OF CUSTER'S

its division into small detachments being noted with manifestations of extreme delight. Ambuscades were at once prepared by the Indians, and Ridgely states that while the Indians stood ready for the attack many of them clambered on the side-Rosebud. The Indian camp was divided by a bluff or ridge, the point of which ran toward the Rosebud and in the direction of one of the available fords on the river. The Indians had crossed the river to camp by this ford, and Custer had followed their trail down to the water's edge. From this point of observation there were but 25 tepees visible to Custer, but there were 75 double tepees behind the bluff, not to be seen by the soldiers. Custer attacked the smaller village, and was immediately met by a force of

in regular order of battle, and every movement-was made in military precision. Ridgely says he stood on the side of a hill where he bad a complete view of the battle, which was not more than a mile and a half distant. Custer bemore than a mile and a half distant. Custer began the fight in a ravine near the ford, and fully one-half his command seemed to be unhorsed at the first fire. Then the soldiers retreated toward the hill in the rear, and were shot down on the way with astonishing rapidity, the commanding officer falling from his horse in the middle of the engagement, which commenced at 11 a. m., and did not last more than 45 minutes.

After the massacre of Custer's force the Indians returned to comm with air soldiers as prisoners, and

returned to camp with six soldiers as prisoners, and delirious with joy over their success. These six prisoners were tied to stakes at a wood-pile in the

While the flames were torturing them to death, In-dian boys fired red-hot arrows into their quivering

ultingly remarked that he had killed many soldiers and one damned General, but he did not know who he was. The squaws then armed themselves with knives and visited the battle-field, and robbed and muti-

and visited the battle-field, and robbed and mutilited the bodies of the dead soldiers.

While the six soldiers were being burned, the Indians turned their attention to the force, evidently Reno's, attacking the lower end of the village. Ridgely says Custor's command had been slaughtered before a shot was fred by Reno's force attacking the lower end of the camp, about 2 p. m. The Indians returned in the evening and said the men had fought like the devil, but Ridgely says they did not make a statement of their own losses. They said the soldiers had been driven back twice, and then they piled up stones, and the attack was unsuccessful.

The prisoners were kept burning over an hour, but Ridgely was not permitted to speak with them, so he is unable to state who they were. One was soliceable, he says, from his small size and gray

Dut the canadrama employed; and, following their sum losses. They said the soldiers had been driven back twice, and then they piled up stones, and the attack was unsuccessful.

The prisoners were kept burning over an hour, but Ridgely was not permitted to speak with them, as he is unable to state who they were. Do new acticeable, he says, from his small size and gray air and whiskers.

Reno, he states,

KILLED MORE INDIANS

than Caster, who fell in the midst of the fight, and two Captains, believed to be Yates and Reogh, he says, were the last to die. Ridgely says the night after the Custer massacre the Indians were wild with delight. Many were drunk on whisky stote drug of guards for the prisoners. The guards be duty of guards for the prisoners. The guards be duty of guards for the prisoners. The guards be duty of guards for the prisoners. The guards to say the same though the says were drunk on whisky stote and the squaws performed the duty of guards for the prisoners. The guards be duty of guards for the prisoners. The guards be duty of guards for the prisoners. The guards to save the sate of guards for the prisoners are guards and the squaws performed the day of guards for the prisoners. The guards be duty of guards for the prisoners are guards and the squaws performed the fact of guards for the prisoners. The guards have companions being duty and house, and have companions and guards for the prisoners are guards and the same state. The introduction and districtly professioned the same provided with a school shall be established on an excellent of the finds of the work of guards for the prisoners and the same prisoners and the same prisoners and the same provided with a same and the same provided with a same and the same provided with a same as a same and the same provided with a same as a same and the same provided with a same provided with a same as a same and the same provided with a same provided wit

arrived here this afternoon, having left Fort Larsmie on the 4th with Capt. Egan's cavalry company as an escort. They saw no Indians on the way, and found everything quiet at the Agency, which is in charge of Lient. O. Eiting. Gen. Mackenzie, commander of the district, was present to receive the Commission, and said he would aid it by every means in his power. There is quite a large military force here, and the Indians are in a depressed state of mind. in consequence of the concentration of troops at the Agency, and they say they fear they are all to be massacred as soon as enough soldiers arrive. They had the arrival of the Commission as a means of relief. Twenty or thirty lodges left Red Cloud recently for Spotted-Tail Agency through fear of danger here. The Commission are anxious to proceed with a council without delay, and will lose no time, but, of course, cannot say now when the council will be had.

MANITOBA.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WINNIEG, Manitoba, Sept. 1.—The progress of hostilities between the United States forces and the rebellious Sloux and Cheyennes continues to excite much interest here; and, while anxionaly watching the news from the war, settlers in Manitoba are also on the quitaries for toba are also on the qui-vive for news from the West which may more closely affect them. As the interests of Canada and the United States on the indian question are, to a certain extent, mutual, anything occurring in the one country in relation thereto has necessarily more or less interest for the

Though the Canadian policy of satisfying the natives by quenching the Indian title to the land, through treaties granting compensation to the aborigines for the loss of their hunting-grounds, is somewhat analogous to that pursued in the United States, there are, nevertheless,

Somewhat anniogous to that pursued in the United States, there are, nevertheless.

ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES.

When the Imperial and Canadian Governments purchased of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1870, an estate which added 3,000,000 of square miles to the area of the Dominion, it was not a property without incumbrance that was transferred, nor yet one with an altogether clear title. The Company still retained their forts, trading-posts, and various important reserves. The rights of old settlers under agreement with the Company had to be respected and confirmed. Then there were the halfbreeds and the Indians also to be satisfied. So far these claims have been disposed of without any difficulty arising, save the Riel rebellion. The first treaty since Lord Selkirk induced the Crees and Chippewas to cede the "Old Settlers' Belt" (two miles deep on either side of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers), in 1817, was affected by Lieut.-Gov. Archibald in 1871, and included all of the Province of Manitoba,—the Indians dealt with being 3,374 Chippewas. Next. Indians dealt with being 3, 374, Chippewas. Next, a great tract lying north and west of the Province, and inhabited by less than 1,000 Chippewas, was coded. On the 3d of October, 1873, a third treaty was made, at the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woeds, with the Saulteaux tribe of Ojibways, inhabiting the country between Manitoba and Ontario, said to number 3,000. By this, 55,000 square miles, now forming the Keewatire District, were secured for lumbering and railway purposes.

THIS WAS MOST IMPORTANT, THIS WAS MOST IMPORTANT, as the railway to connect Thunder Bay with Red River has to pass through this region, as does already what is known as the "Dawson route" of mixed-water-and-land travel. Valuable timbertracts and mineral-deposits were, by this cession, opened to the enterprise of capitalists. On the 15th of September, 1874, a fourth treaty was made at Qu'Appelle Lake, by which 75,000 square miles were ceded by 3,000 Crees, Saulteaux, and mixed were ceased by a constraint of the lands embraced by this treaty extend from those mentioned as in the second treaty to the South Saskatchewan River and Cypress Hills the United States boundary-line on the south. By a fifth treaty, made in the fall of 1875, the Indian title to the country east of Lake Winnipegosis, and on either side of Lake Winnipeg, was extin-

As the lands lying between those in the third treaty and the Province of Ontario were transfer-red previously, it will be seen that, in the immense tract of country from Thunder Bay to the Cypress Hills, with Manitoba in the centre, the Indians have been satisfactorily dealt with, without any apparent reason existing for discontent on their part. They receive their annual allowances, whether in cash or in kind, with strict regularity. Their confidence, therefore, in the Government is unbounded, and they never exhibit any unfriendly feeling towards the white race. There are

now in process of negotiation,—the Commissioners being the Hon. Alexander Morris, D. C. L., P. C., Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; the Hon. Mr. the Manitoba Government (without salary or port-folio) as Minister of Agriculture and President of the Council. This gentleman is himself a half-breed, and, being a thorough business-man, and intimately acquainted with all the tribes in the intimately acquainted with all the tribes in the Northwest, he wields an immense influence in favor of the Government. He is exceedingly wealthy and very enterprising. The Government have frequently been almost entirely dependent upon the facilities at his command for the transportation of freight of various kinds to the different Mounted-Police stations in the Northwest, and have recently given him a contract for the convey-ance of a periodical mail between Winnipeg and Battleford, situate on Battle River, the site of the

have recently given him a contract to the conveynace of a periodical mail between Winnipeg and
Battleford, situate on Battle River, the site of the
new Seat of Government for the Northwest (not
yet established).

In negotiating treaties, the Licutenant-Governor is Chief Commissioner. On previous occasions he has been accompanied by an escort of the
Canadian Militia on service in Manitoba; but, owmg to the great reduction in the garrison, this is
now impracticable, and two or three troops of the
Mounted Police only will attend him. The red
man

TAKES A LONG TIME
to bring to terms. He loves to talk, emoke,
retire, consult in council, and intrigue, before he
comes to an agreement. The particulars of all
former treaties are well known to him. He has
heard all about debates in Parliament, and discussions in the press respecting his claims,
from educated half-breeds who maintain comminications with him; and his representative orators
come to the conference fully prepared with facts
and arguments to support his contention for what
he deems his rights. The terms of the treaty being
once agreed on, they are reduced to writing, explained to the Chiefs by interpreters, and then
signed by the Commissioners, the Chiefs, and a
number of witnesses.

It is astonishing how fully alive the Indians are
to all that concerns their interests. Thus, at the
Qu'Appelle treaty, they worried the Commissioners with searching questions respecting the payment of £300,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company,
claiming that the money should have been
paid to them—the Indians. The questionable justice of the great Company's claims
that already puzzled statesmen, both at Westminster and Ottawa; and it was like history repeating
itrelf to hear the subject again debated with almost
equal intelligence in the Northwest. This matter
proved almost incapable of satisfactory explanation to the red men, as it has to many Canadians,—
the Crees for a long time refusing to treat, becoming very defant, and
SHOWING KNIVES AND PISTOLS;
but th

mediate result, caused the Indians to
SETTLE ON THE LANDS ALLOTED TO THEM,
and induced them to abandon that roving and wandering life to which they would otherwise adhere,
to the detriment of their present morals and future

dering life to which they would otherwise adhere, to the detriment of their present morals and future condition.

The question of treating with the Indians as the actual proprietors of the land is an element of difficultity which certain tribes present. Thus, in his report for 1875, Col. Provencher says:

The fact that the Government has treated with the Indians for their hunting grounds is looked upon by them as an acknowledgment of their absolute right to the whole country.

Our country does not recognize the fooding as the proprietors of the land, and, in its discounts as the proprietors of the land, and, in its discounts as the proprietors of the land, and, in its discounts. The indians are subjects of the Crewn as well as ether citizens, and, as such, have a right to the inhabitants of the country.

This properties in a continuous continuous and in the country.

This properties in the country.

This properties in a continuous c

than we an assurance of their future welfare under the new conditions pressed by circumstances and the state of the country.

There is sound philosophy in the policy thus indicated. Undoubtedly the best way to deal with the aborigine is not to establish him in the position of a pauper; but to try, by affording him every aid possible, to enable him to maintain himself under the new conditions of life forced upon him by the conward flow of civilization ond settlement. The treaties made with Indians by the Government of Canada do not bind the former to remain upon the reservations guaranteed them; and they are

MADE AMENABLE TO THE LAWS
like any other subject or foreigner resident within the jurisdiction of the Queen, as will be seen by the following clause in the last treaty negotiated:

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their own behalf, and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract to strictly observe this treaty not be an engage to strictly observe this treaty and laws be opposed and behave themselves as good and law as opposed and they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and others of her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of said ceded tracts; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tracts, or or property of her Majesty by Will not molest the person or property of her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or traveling through the said tracts or any part thereof; and that they will ad and assist the officers of her Majesty in bringing the laws in force in the country so coded.

With a strange want of enterprise, not by any means characteristic of the Canadian press, no means the strouble and part thereof; and that they will also the canadian press, no means characteristic of the Canadian press, no

sid and assist the officers of her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

With a strange want of enterprise, not by any means characteristic of the Canadian preas, no newspaper-correspondents have accompanied the Commissioners on their expedition, and, therefore, nothing will be known as to the manner of their progress, except by official communications, which will, of course, be so framed as to

SUIT THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A great deal of unnecessary secresy enshrouded the departure of the Commission. Even the newspapers published here, and which are both favorable to the Dominion Government, could obtain no information on the subject; and the Free Press, the only daily, consequently ignored the departure altogether when it did take place, after several false rumors had been circulated from Government-House to "blind the tracks" of the travelers. I have heard, as an excuse for all this undignifed mystery, that his Honor was charged with the conveyance of a considerable sum of money—some \$55,000—for the purpose of paying gratuities and annuities to the Indians; but, after all, he did not personally "keep the bag," as Col. McLeod (the new Commissioner of Mounted Police), who arrived from Ottawa with an officer and fifteen recruits for that force, took charge of the treasure and conveyed it out West. Since his departure all the news we have had of his Honor is, that he had arrived at Cariton, and that negotiations with the Indians had opened on the 18th inst.

Now, beneath the calm exterior of society a great deal of anxiety exists as to the result of the present treaty-expedition. The story of the slaughter of Gen. Custer and his men is "as familiar as household words" to all the Indians in the Canadian Northwest; and, though they have so far refused to join with Sitting Bull in an alliance offensive or defensive, it is expected that Gov. Morris will find the negotiators on the other

now in process of negotiation,—the Commissioners being the Hon. Alexander Morris, D. C. L., P. C., Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; the Hon. Mr. Christie, a gentleman who for many years held important positions in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, and who has great personal influence among the tribes surrounding Edmonton, but who is now a resident of Ontaria; and the Hon. James McKay, a member of the Northwest Council, and also of

winnings this afternoon, your correspondent called at the Government-House this morning, and requested that he would kindly furnish him with ANY FACTS fhating UPON THE SIGULY WAR which he felt at liberty to communicate, for the information of the readers of The Tatuner. Though he received your correspondent most courteously, he at first doubted whether, as an excendence of the Canadian Government, with which he is at present at loggerheads, he could afford much information; but, on its boing explained that my object was not to gain intelligence of official secrets, but simply to elicit for public informations the results of his observations as a traveler and soldier, he resulty consented to answer any queries of a general character.

The following is the result of the interview:

Col. French was handed the following extract from the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, and asked whether there was any truth in the statement its

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

whether there was any truth in the statement is contains:

Mr. William Dinsmore passed through the city readay, on his way to his home in London, Canada West, bringing with him important news from the country about Winnipeg, in which vicinity he has been acting officially for his Government as agent for bonded or through goods. He stated that large quantities of amountaion (powder and ball), put up in numerous packages and the state of the sta

alleged grievances to which his tribe had been subjected by the Indian Agents of this country.

Having read it through, he replied that he had NO REASON TO THINK there was the slightest foundation for supposing that ammunition for the Sloux was being forwarded by the Hudson Bay Company, and that he had heard nothing whatever of any proposition being made by Sitting Bull to come upon a reservation in the Northwest.

Your correspondent next showed him the following extract from an American newspaper, and asked his opinion of its correctness:

OTTAWA, Ont. Aug. 22.—Advices from Indian-Commissioner Dickieson, dated Fort Ellice, Aug. 7, state that the Sloux now on the war-path ayaims the United States had sent presents of tobacce to the Hackreet, and requested the latter to join them. Hackreet, and requested the latter to join them. In Hackreet, in return, that, when they had linished with the Americans, they would ross-over and capture the Blackreet country. The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by the Mounted Police, and the officers in charge assured them they would be protected. The Hackreet add they could muster 2,000 warriors if any grouble arose.

Col. French, having glanced through it, and they could be assisted.

Col. French, having glanced through it, said that he had no personal knowledge of such a negotiation; but it was he had no personal knowledge of such a negotiation; but it was

POSSIBLE IT MIGHT HAVE OCCURRED.

The Blackfeet, however, were not likely to join the Sioux, having no friendly feeling towards them.

Correspondent—"it was semi-officially annonneed at Ottawa a week or two ago, that Sitting Bull had, at a conference held near the Cypress Hills, invited the tribes in British territory to combine against the white race; and that these overtures were rejected."

Col. French—"There was, no doubt, a great gathering of Indians there, and I believe there was some proposition of the kind made; but it was not acceptable to any of the British tribes."

"What tribes were present at this conference?"

"Probably about seven; for various Indians are accustomed to hunt in the vicinity of the Cypress Hills."

"What are their names?"

Hills."

"What are their names?"

"There are the Sioux, some of whom reside in British territory; the Assiniboines (hailing from Milk River Agency in the United States); the Norths and South Plegans (subdivisions of the Blackfoot tribe) a good many Crees; and, I believe, also some Crowa."

"Do you think the information of Mr. Dickleson is reliable?"

"It is impossible to say. All sorts of rumors are circulated on the plains, and, passing from mouth to mouth, become exaggerated as they travel. An Indian cannot compute time or numbers, and hence much misunderstanding of reports from such a source."

and hence much misunderstanding of reports from such a source."
'Are the Blackfeet able to defend themselves against the Sloux, if attacked?"
'Yes,—they would
MAKE A GOOD FIGHT.
They are well armed and mounted, performing military evolutions with considerable precision. When on horseback they carry lances, besides their fire-arms."

When on horseback they carry lances, besides their fire-arms."

'Is the fact of Gen. Custer's defeat generally known among the Indians?"

'Yes,—a common topic of conversation. The news passed through the country like wildire. Indian runners brought the intelligence to Fort Ellice long before it reached Winnipeg."

'Are there many Sloux resident in the northwest?"

west?"

"No, —but they are continually migrating to and fro across the border. There is a large body of them having their headquarters at Wood Mountain, which is about 70 miles from the Missouri. Their Chief is a fine young warrior named White-Cap, who is very friendly to all whites. I had a long interview with him in 1874, and his professions were most cordial."

"What do the indians think of the presence of the Mounted Police?"

"They regard them as their friends. On first the Mounted Police?"

"They regard them as their friends. On first entering the country, I was most particular in instructing the Inspectors in charge of detachments to explain to the Indians that the police were not sent out by the Government to interfere with them, but to protect them from the introduction of the liquor-traffic and the abuse of ruffian traders."

"I was recently informed by a trader from Bow River that the Blackfeet regard the advent of the Mounted Police as not altogether beneficful, as

MOST FOUL

Namely, the Concomitants of the Goss-Allen Polishing Match.

Combatants Pummel Each Other for Nearly Two Hours.

Allen Does the Best Execution, and Keeps a Whole Skin. While Goss' Countenance

Bears Marks of Very Rough Treatment Allen Administers a Foul Blow

in the Twenty-first

Round, And Goss Is Declared the Winner of the Contest.

Feeble Attempts of the Kentucky Authorities to Prevent the Fight.

Great Disgust in Cincinnati Over the Referee's Decision.

Allen, as Usual, Declares His Intention Never to Fight Again.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Crncinnari, O., Sept. 7.—At 2 o'clock this norning the Little Miami Depot was jammed with morning the Little Miami Depot was jammed with the worst class of people ever seen on the earth. The saloons were crowded, and the route to the depot thronged. Arrangements had been made for dispatching three trains to the fight, one at 2, the second at 3, and the third at 4 o'clock. The lowest of the roughs made for the first train in order to be early. A few had tickets; most of them had none. The scramble and struggle for entrance to the cars were fearful. Thugs forced their way post the ticket takers. fought their way into the windows. Finally the ticket-takers withdrew and gave up the train to the loafers. As fast as cars were filled fresh cars were loaders. As last as cars were inted from cars were added, and still the crowd poured in. It was a bloody assemblage, and almost every one bore the mark of another's fist.

FIGHTS WERE AS THICK AS THE CROWD,

and bruised visages abounded on every side. Finally the doors were locked, and Eph Holland gave the order, "Go 100 miles and stop. Don't come back under any circumstances." It was the salvation of the fight. The trick disposed of the blood-tubs. The train went out about 80 miles, and not one of its passengers saw the bettle.

blood-tubs. The train went out about 80 miles, and not one of its passengers saw the battle.

At 3 o'clock a better class assembled, composed of gamblers and sporting men, quiet and orderly. The two trains were soon filled, and both pulled out together. There had been rumors of seizare at Covington, but none was attempted, and both trains got off without molestation at about daylight. Goes and his seconds, Dwyer and Aaron, occupied seats in the press-car, and Allen, with Tom Kelly, took up their quarters in the Paymaster's car. Dawn set in a little cloudy, with lightning in the east, and premonitions of rain. The trains ran rapidly south until they reached

near Bristow Station, 12 miles from Covington. Here they halted, and Eph Holland and Barney Aaron led the way over two hills and a ravine to a grassy knoll, which they selected as the spot. The dew lay heavy on the tall grass. On two sides of the battle-ground were high trees, and just south were two hay-mows, speedily filled and covered with human beings. A little way fur-ther south was the farm-house, and close by

tious defensive. After a moment of sparring for position, Allen planted his left twice in rapid succession on Goss' right eye, following it up with a hard one on the right eye. They sparred again for a few moments, and Allen sgain succeeded in reaching Goss' face, striking him on the nose. Goss looked serious, and suddenly lunged out, catching Allen twice, once on the nose and then on the mouth, taking in return a light counter on the chim again, and as he came up. Allen lauched again, getting home on the chest and right jaw. Goss stood his ground and by careful work planted a stingeron the chest, receiving an easy tap under the right eye, following it up with a body-blow. Goss set in another on the left ribs, and delivered his right on Allen's left ear just as that gentleman sent in a fair blow on Goss' left cheek. They countered on each other's noses, Goss striking the hardest and following his advantage with a hot blow on the right side. As he struck they closed, Goss slipping to his knees. The round lasted 12 minutes, and as Goss was carried to his corner his face was puffed and the blood trickled from a cut down the right side of his nose. First blood allowed for Allen.

THE THER BOUND

found both men in earnest and warming up. As Goss struck, he ducked his head, and Allen planted his left fist on the tempting crown, opening the scalp and drawing blood in a long thin stream. Recovering readily, Goss struck, and Allen, half-parrying it, struck just above the forehead, but Goss sent another which found a lodgment just over the bridge of Allen's nose. Allen rallied and sent in two, one on the chest and the other on the left eye, Goss countering on the chest. They clinched, and after a little short arm fighting, both went down at the ropes, Allen underneath. Time, 6 minutes.

and after a little short arm fighting, both went down at the ropes, Allen underneath. Time, 6 minutes.

THE FOURTH ROUND

was short and quick. Light counters on the right check of each brought them closer together. Goss let go his left, reaching Allen's right jaw, and accepting a moderate one in the neck in return. They sparred for a minute, when Allen, dashing in, struck hard on Goss' left check-bone, knocking him down, and winning the first knock-down. Time, 5 minutes.

THE FIFTH ROUND

showed a decided advantage for Allen. Goss got in three blows on the right and left sides, and a stinger on the upper lip, making a gash and drawing blood. Allen, after a light one on Goss' neck. planted hard on the nose, ear, left check, and on the month. Goss, inding'the punishment severe, rushed in, and as they clinched Allen slipped to his knees. There had been a cry that the milltin were coming, and as the round closed a line of blue-coats were seen coming over the hill. A man approached the ring side and called for Holland, introducing himself as Acting Adjutant-General Lebben. Holland ordered the men to go on and they came up to the scratch, Lebben retiring to his forces. As the men fasced each other THE GTH ROUND

was fought under the eyes of the soldiers, the seconds urging on their men, and the referee commanding them to fight. Allen planted four consecutive blows, catching Goss on the left eye and check, on the mouth and right jaw, receiving two on the neck. They clinched and fell, while the crowd around the ring dispersed in all directions.

THE MILITIA.

Were Company B, Kentucky State Guards, under the command of Capt. Wood, and numbering 37 men.

Time was called for the seventh round, when

the command of Capt. Wood, and numbering 37 men.

Time was called for the seventh round, when Lobben once more approached the 'ring and announced that unless the fight was stopped in two minutes he would order his men to fire. The fighters retired to their corners, and Holland agreed with Lobben to stop right there if he would refrain from any arcests. This was agreed to, and the crowd charged down the hill to the track. This militia had come down from Covington on the regular train, and, seeing the mob, had stopped the train. As the stakes were pulled up, the soldiers departed.

CHANGE OF BASE.

stakes were pulled up, the soldiers departed.

CHANGE OF BASE.

After nearly an hour of waiting, the crowd jammed into the trains again, and started south as far as Pat Lane's farm, near Waiter, about eight miles from the first ground. The new site was picked out on the side of a turapike hard-by the farmer's house, and in full sight of the railroad track. The ring was up in a few minntes, and the men again stripped and faced each other at 10 minutes to 11. Goss' right eye was nearly closed, and his left badly swollen. On the right side of his nose was a long, deep cut, and his grin had been split in the middle.

THE EIGHTH ROUND

his grin had been split in the middle.

THE EIGHTH ROUND

was vicious. Goss led off with a ringing blow on the chest, and followed it up with a clever one on the right side of the head, near the eye. Allen slammed in two on Goss' chest and one on the nose, taking another on the left eye. This seemed to give him an idea, for, drawing up, he planted a terrible blow on Goss' damaged iff eye, following it with a centre blow just above the belt. Goss sent in two hard body blows, taking a counter on the left ear. Goss rushed in and struck three short-arm hard blows, holding Allen in chancery. Both rolled over and fell, Allen underneath. Time, nine minutes.

THE NINTH ROUND

rolled over and fell, Allen underneath. Time, nine minutes.

THE NINTH ROUND

was a terrific display of brute strength. Goss was evidently making a body fight of it, paying all his attention to Allen's ribs, while Allen was equally determined to blind Goss, whose eyes were closing rapidly. Goss led away with two blows on the right and left sides of the body. Allen dropped a hard one on the right eye and another full on the chest. Goss replied with the left hand on the neck and a right-hand effort on the body. Allen turned his attention to his adversary's neck, hitting right and left, Goss countering on the the right jaw. Hot exchanges followed around the neck and shoulders, when, in a counter, Allen landed a horrible blow on Goss! neck. Goss was bewildered, and reeled along the ropes. Seeing his condition, Allen dashed at him and planted first his left and then his right fist on the eyes of Goss. They clinched and fell, the advantage decidedly in

Service of the control of the contro

be lynched.

MORE FOULNESS.

Tom Allen had agreed to meet John Dwyer night and sign the articles for a light. He is says he has been robbed in his last fights, will never go into the again. The feeling here is very staged in the lagarity of the second of

FAIRS.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

Special Diapatch to The Tribuna

Janesville, Wis., Sept. 7.—The weather was
more favorable to-day, which produced a good
deal of activity on the fair-grounds. Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of things for the
pashthree days, and the delay in the opening of the
fair, the various departments of the exhibition are
rapidly filling up, and the attendance has been
good during the day, and especially this afternoon.
In the general or agricultural department there
has been a flattering increase in the number of
entries

entries
The books were closed last year with 562 entr while the number this afternoon reached over 1,050. The other departments are up to their usual attractiveness, with the exception of the domestic department, and before the books are closed that will be found as full and as inviting as

at previous exhibitions.

The entries of horses are probably not so grest in number as last year, but the general character of the stock is regarded much better by those com-

of the stock is regarded much better by those competent to judge.

The display of blooded cattle is much larger than last year. All the stalls are full. The other departments of stock—sheep and hoge—are well e represented, the display being fully up to the standard, and the show of vegetables, fruits, and flowers is not as good as usual.

The ratiny weather has done much to keep away exhibitors in all departments.

This afternoon Mrs. Elijah Inman, of Bradford Centre, fell down stairs on the fair grounds and broke both bones of the right forearm.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
OTTAWA IIL, Sept 7.—The fair ground preday, the attendance being about double. Probal 10,000 persons were within the enclosure durithe afternoon. Committees were actively e gaged in awarding premiums in the specificlesses.

The Joliet Citizens' Corps and Artillery Compavisited the fair in the afternoon.

To-morrow will be devoted to completing awards of premiums. Should the day be a fone, the attendance will probably be the largest the fair.

M'LEAN COUNTY, ILL

ST. HYACINTHE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTRAL, Sept. 7.—A younger brother of Magloire Blanchette has deposed before a magistrate at St. Hyacinthe that Magloire Blanchette offered him \$25 and a suit of clothes if he would burn his building and stock, but he refused. He also deposed that the fire was caused by Magloire, who so arranged a torch as to enable him to be out of town when the fire communicated to the building. Blanchette's insurance was for \$1,100, and the stock was not worth \$400. He had his wife's life insured, and was calculating on realizing the amount at her death, she being delicate, but the policy expired, and she died uninsured a few weeks ago, and he told his brother then that the only way out of their difficulty was to burn the premises. The examination was continued.

A Relief Committee has been organized here to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the fire. It is also proposed to ask the Provincial Government for aid.

NEAR PEABODY. KAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PRABODY, Kan., Sopt. 7.—The house of John Crummey, a farmer residing about six miles from his place, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by himself and Robert Christian, the latter an in-

The alarm from Box 572 at 7:10 laft evening was caused by the discovery of a fire in the one-story frame house, No. 847 West Superior street, owned and occupied by William Moody. Damage to building, \$50; to furniture, \$25. The fames spread to a frame cottage, No. 849, owned and occupied by Michael Casey. Damage, \$75. Cause unknown.

ST. HYACINTHE.

St. Aman named
Blanchett and several others have been arrested on
suspicion of having set fire to their premises to obtain insurance, thereby causing the disastrons conflagration of Sunday last.

AT STREETSVILLE, CAN.
TORONTO, Can., Sept. 7.—A fire in Streetsvill
yesterday morning, early, burned the Telegrap
and Globe Hotels; also, two men, who had bea
carousing in a stable and started the fire.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8-1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, cooler, partly clondy, and clearing weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO., Sept. 7.

New York Exchange Firmer-Clear ings, \$3,200,000.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular.

Wheat and Corn Tame.

FINANCIAL.

Yesterday the effect of the cheapening in the stee of interest on our manufacturing industries ras briefly noticed. This is one of the elements antis essential to their success. The break of the call monopoly is another equally important fact, and it cannot fail to encourage largely our productive industries. It is calculated that the reduced rice at which coal must bereafter rule in all the tarkets of the country will be equal to 2 per cent in the cost of manufacturing cotton and woolen code. Of course it will have a corresponding effect upon running the machinery for the production of other articles. Give Chicago money at say 27 per cent and cheap fuel and her people would did values to her raw materials so rapidly that her regress in wealth from this source would pethape be ster than either her commercial or her mercantle interests could realize. The mercantile and mmercial supremacy of the city is well assured, are needs only to atimulate and foster her manucturing industries to outstrip in a very few years I competitors, and demonstrate that the wealth in the power of the Continent for all future time to be located at the head of Lake Michigan, in the City of Chicago. day the effect of the che

re to be located at the head of Lake Michigan, and in the City of Chicago.

The fall in the price of coal will have a marked flect also in keeping down transportation rates to low figure. It will make a difference of \$500,00 and upwards in the expenses of our leading lilways, so that in whatever light the fall in the rice of coal is regarded it must add to the wealth at the prosperity of the entire country,—the railays and the monopolists immediately interested one excepted.

ctivity reported for. Wednesday continued a yesterday. It is a great relief from the ty and the dullness so universal a week ago, many weeks previous. Orders for currency untry correspondents begin to assume fair ions, and paper for discount is also sent in reasonable amounts. City operators ecasional calls at the banks; but the meroccasional calls at the banks; but the mer-ce classes generally still appear to have about e funds they need. To customers discount are, as heretofore, 8@10 per cent; but with ved collaterals on large loans some of the would still concede 1@2 per cent below the lower figure. Of course money is abun-ar beyond the immediate necessities of legiti-

re nominal at 6@18 per cent. Of course the figure carries with it a very considerable

ew York exchange is firmer. No sales were orted below 50c per \$1,000 discount. The ket, however, appeared to be fully supplied at

ness in the iron-producing interests of country is still sorely depressed. It the West can scarcely realize severely the people thereaway must mless a better demand for iron can soon be. I. The Lehigh Valley produced for many bont one-seventh of the iron used in the ountry. A private letter from a gentleman interested in the iron trade writing from the people of the country of the country.

LOCAL STOCKS. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Gold strong, opening at 100% and closing at 110. Carrying rates, 1 and 2 per cent. Borrowing, 1 and 2 and flat. Governments were Erm. The new 4½ per cents were placed on the regular call to-day, and quoted at 111 bid for coupon and 110½ for registered, with no sales.

sales.

allroad bonds were firm and generally higher.

tate securities were quiet, with the exception

roal stocks, which were irregular and weak.

the general share-list has been strong and high
and advanced from \(\) to 3\(\), the latter Michi
(Central. Next in point of strength and activ
were Lake Shore and Western Union. The

tement of the last-named Company shows a sur
sof \$141,000 after provision for the sinking
d and interest charges. New York Central de
tend a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. In

coal stocks, attacks to-day were directed

and at beeks, attacks to-day were directed

and at belaware & Hudson and Delaware, Lack
ming prices. Transactions agregated 182,000

res, with the principal dealings as follows:

stern Jinion 30,000, St. Fraul 9,000, Ohios

000, Pake Shore 40,000, Delaware, Lacka
man & Western 35,000, New Jorsey Central

300, Michigan Central 32,000, Delaware &

ison Canal 4,000.

oney market easy; 14/402.

rime mercantile paper, 364,

he assistant Treasurer disbursed \$70,000.

ustom receipts, \$414,000.

learings, \$23,000,000.

authority; 11/54

and 11/54

and

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7.—Gold 1094.
Sight exchange on New York % premium.
Berling exchange innhere' bills, 53d.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec-hursday, Sept. 7: Oakley st, 64 ft s of Walnut st, e f, 21x101 1-6 Onkiey st, 64 ft s of Walmat st, e f, 212101 1-6
ft, dated May 2.
Paulins st, 196 ft n of Taylor st, wf, 2321259,
ft, dated Aug. 23.
Webster av. 205% ft e of Orchard st, s f, 50x
125 ft, dated June 1.
Walmat st, s w cor Lincoln st, n f, 662107 ft,
with building, dated Sept. 1.
Franklin st, 192 ft n of Menomines st, e f, 24x
125 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 1.
Central Park sv. 25 ft n of West Ohio st, e f,
50x119 ft; also, Homan sv. 125 ft n of Park
av. w f, 50x200 ft, dated Sept. e.
Morgan st, 150 ft n of Eandouph st, w f, 50x125
ft, dated June 26.
Wood st, n e cor of West Polk st, w f, 100x
123 8-10 ft, dated Aug. 21.
Twenty-second-st, as cor Western av, n f, 25%
124 ft, dated Sept. 7.
NORTH OF CHYLLINITS, WITSIN A EADIUS OF
LII av. 257 ft w of Sheffield av. s f, 60x1476 ft,
dated Bept 4.

COMMERCIAL.

the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. 7, 473 3, 311 7, 124 73, 105 353, 300 154, 385 88, 693 38, 896

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Thursday morning: 1 car No. 2 white winter wheat, 1 car No. 2 amber do, 1 car No. 3 winter, 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 6 cars No. 1 spring, 69 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (116 wheat); 58 cars high-mixed corn, 178 cars and 26,600 bu cars high-mixed corn, 178 cars and 26,600 bu
No. 2 do, 59 cars and 6,800 bu rejected do, 1
car no grade (296 corn); 9 cars white oats, 12 cars
No. 2 do, 43 cars rejected do (64 oats); 4 cars
No. 1 rye, 15 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars rejected do,
3 cars no grade (297 rye); 16 cars No. 2 barley, 36
cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected (66 barley).
Total (571 cars), 267,000 bu. Inspected out:
24,354 bu wheat, 254,964 bu corn, 3,285 bu oats,
6,233 bu rye. 3,739 bu barley.

24, 354 bu wheat, 254, 964 bu corn, 3, 285 bu cats, 6, 233 bu rye, 3, 739 bu barley.

It is reported that the grain warehousemen of this city have lost money steadily this year thus far, at current rates of storage, and would not be averse to making the change so often spoken of—turning of the warehouses over to the railroad companies. If such a change could be made, the railroads would have it in their power to make the reforms in the handling of grain in Chicago which are imperatively demanded to suit the altered conditions of things. There is no good reason why the railroads should not store grain for a short time free of extra charge—as they do other prop-

the railroads should not store grain for a short time free of extra charge—as they do other prop-erty consigned to them for transportation.

The second crop of grasshoppers is reported to be hatching out in Western Iowa and Nebraska, and they will in all probability be powerless to lay eggs this autumn. This fact gives reason to hope that the plague is disappearing. It may be a wise pro-vision of nature that these pests lay their eggs a little earlier cach successive year than the one prolittle earlier each successive year than the one pre-ceding, and thus are killed off, as now appears to be the case with the recent visitation. They have

be the case with the recent visitation. They have done immense damage in 1876, but the sufferers will not complain if assured that the evil is past for this generation.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and very irregular. Provisions, oats, and barley were stronger, while wheat and corn turned downward, though the weather was disagreeable, and receipts not large. The forwarddisagreeable, and receipts not large. The forward-ing movement was rather light by lake, but there was some talk of engagements by rail at 15c per 100 bs to New York, which effectually cuts off hope of an important rise on water rates at present.

The dry-goods trade was active, with prices firm all around. Groceries were moving with a fair degree of freedom and were held at fully previous prices. No changes were apparent in the dried-fruit and fish markets. Butter was active and firm fruit and fish markets. Butter was active and firm at the recent advance. Cheese was in fair request at 74@9c for good to best factory. The oil market was without important new features. Carbon, turpentine, naphtha, and West Virginia oils were held with decided firmness at the late advance. There was no change in the coal and wood markets. Bagging and leather were firm.

Lumber was again quiet but steady all round. The recent advances at the docks, and the improved interior demand, checks the inclination to shade quotations at the yards and cargoes are in light sup-

The recent advances at the docks, and the improved interior demand, checks the inclination to shade quotations at the yards, and cargoes are in light supply and bring full recent prices, though the market is slow owing partly to the unpleasant weather, In hardware and metals there were no changes. Trade is improving, and the impression is gaining ground that the lowest figures for the season have been reached. Wool, hops, and seeds were unchanged. Broom-corn was fairly active, the medium grades being easier owing to a growing disposition to sell, as the new crop will soon be coming forward, and it is supposed to contain a good deal of good corn. On the street there was less trading than usual, the receipts of eggs, poultry, and fruit being below the average.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 2½c on corn to Buffalo and 5½c on wheat to Kingston. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 fbs. and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 0½c for wheat to New York, and 10c on cars to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 54,000 bu wheat and 185,000 bu corn.

FORHIGH IMPORTATIONS

received Sept. 6 and 7, 1876: Tuck & Sons, 12 pkgs rags and carpets; Moseback & Humphrey, 75 drums caustic soda; Field, Leiter & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Julius Bauer & Co., 19 cases musical instruments: Schoenfeld Brothers, 1 case dry goods; Keith Brothers, 4 cases dry goods; William Finkler & Sons, 6 cases dry goods; Brown & Prior, 2 cases dry goods; G. Stewart & Co., 300 sacks salt; J. Cox & Co., 5 cases artificial flowers; G. A. Gunzalles, 5 cases cigars; George Stewart & Co., 100 sacks salt. Amount of duties collected, \$13,527.80.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were in good demand and decidedly stronger; they would have been active if seliers had been more free, but they were offered sparingly at a decided advance. Hogs were quoted about 10c per 100 to higher, and a good many outside buying orders were received independently of the movements at the Stock-Yards. The firmness of Wednesday led a great many of the parties interested in the market to think that the market had touched bottom, and the shorts wanted to fill; while there were several orders for investment, chiefly in seller the year.

Mess Pork—Was moderately active, and salvanced steadily to 40c per bri above the latest prices of Wednesday, being strong throughout. Sales were reported of 250 bris cash at \$18,025; 1,500 bris seller September at \$18,00916. 25; 6,300 bris seller Cotober at \$19,00916. 30; and \$.750 bris seller the year at \$14,50914.75. Total, 17,000 bris. The markes closed strong at \$18,252 bris seller September; \$18,2714916. 30 seller October, and \$42,724914.75 seller the year.

Extra prime pork was quoted at \$13,50.

Lard—Was more active, though sparingly offered, and advanced 30c per 100 3s, in sympathy with a rise of od per cert in Livernoof. Sales were reported of 4,730 tes

sold readily to brewers. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 7254673c; 8,500 bu No. 3 at 406425c; 2,400 new rejected at 31c; 1,200 bu old do at 37c; 8,500 bu, by sample, at 33698c on tack; and 2,500 but at 33875c free on board. Total, 36,000 bu.

Wheat—Sales 45,000 bu at 56956655c for October, Corn—5,000 bu seller the year at 415c.

Mess pork—250 bris seller the year at \$14.65.

Lard—250 bcs at \$10.25 for October.

Mess pork was quiet and lower, with sales of 1,250 bris at \$16.206 lcs. 25 for October.

Lard was active and stronger early, closing easier. October closed at \$10.20, and the year at \$9.075.

Sales 8,750 bcs at \$10.20, and the year at \$9.075.

Sales 8,750 bcs at \$10.20 cash, \$10.435610.45 September, \$10.20610.30 for October, \$0.075650.125 for the year, and \$9.15 for November and December.

Wheat was in moderate demand, and 36 higher. Soptember sold at 69466757 september and 26046775c, both closing at outside prices.

Ourn was quiet and steady at 4356 for October and 450 till were publicated and steady at 4356 for October and 450 till were publicated at 324623256 for October, closing at the outside.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was dull and \$6216 lower, closing at \$14.60.

the outside.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was dull and 5@10c lower, closing at \$14.60 for the year, and nominally at \$16.15216.30 for October. Sales 250 bris at \$14.60 either the year.

Lard was dull and weak under free offerings, closing nominally at 10621256 lower than on Change for October, which was offered at \$10.1756, with \$10.1256 juid.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at \$2.16.

BRUOM-CORN—The market is fairly active, the demand being chiefly from the East. New corn is coming in slowly, and is sold at 560c. The crop on the Burlington Road promises to be a fair one, though there may be a good deal of crooked and red corn. Prices for medium grades are reduced. Quotations: Choice green hurl, 860c; em delium hurl, red tipped, 560c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5560c; red tipped with do, 465c; red with do, 3564c; green covers and insides, 4465c; red tipped do, 3364c; inside brush, 3635c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4605c; inferior brush, 3635c; crooked do, 265c. do, 2@5c.
BUTTER—Prices displayed quite as much firmness as

yet ready for market.

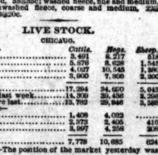
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand and steady. We quote:

Pin Plate—IC, 10214, \$3, 5069-50; do, 1X, 10x14, \$11.00

Pig Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 28c.

Solder—No. 1 102-1021.

quiet. The series of the series of the series of the series of the series, and but few were offered by the farmers. The deniand was moderate and prices stronger at \$1.75 (22.25) per bri. Eweel potatoes were allow at \$3.000.



cattle seen in our maket this season. They will go to

		CATTL	or shipping		1
2.	At.	Price.		Av.	Price
	1, 788	\$5.75	28,		\$4.25
	1, 877	5.60	18		4.25
	1,520	5.35	29		4.25
	1, 520	5.35	51		4.25
0	1,600	5. 1214	52		4.25
	1, 480	5.05	18		4.20
	1,391	5, 10	40		4.15
	1.425	5.15	152		4.15
	1,515	5.15	128		4. 12%
0	1, 460	5. 12%	12		4.00
0	1,420	5.05	16		3.75
	1, 334	5.06	10	. 835	3.50
	1,466	5.05	17 butch's'	.1, 109	8,45
0	1,345	4.95	11 butch's'	. 980	3.37%
	1, 376	4.9214	16 butch's'	. 872	3.25
T	1, 260	4.90	17 cows	. 603	3.25
2	1, 343	4,85	12 butch's'	. 869	3.25
0	1, 363	4.05	16 butch's'	. 902	8. 10
	1,345	4.95	21 butch's'	. 843	3.15
	1, 420	5.05	31 butch's'	790	3.00
3	1,320	4.70	36 butch's'	. 763	3.25
	1,390	4.70	19 cows	. 955	2.90
	1, 268	4.70	14 cows	. 749	2. 62%
	1.263	4.70	10 cows	. 705	2.65
	1,303	4.65	21 cows	. 895	2.70
	1,000	4.65	40 cows	. 889	3.10
	1, 189	4.00	66 Texas	. ,750	2.75
	1,287	4.67%	46 Texas	825	2.85
		4.55	24 Texa)	852	2.25
A	1,140	4.50	60 Texas	. 766	2.80
	1.241	4.50	65 Texas		2.80
	1, 202	4.40	46 Texas	. 850	2.90
	1, 129	4.35	71	825	2.85
	1,287	4.30			
logs-	Were in 1	ight sup	pply, in good	d dema	nd, and
n. The receipts were some 3,000 head less than for					
day before, while, in comparison with the corre-					
nding	av of last	week.	thora was a	falling.	2-08 AP

n-	do, 3%G4c; inside brush, 3@3%e; medium to choice	30
he	stalk braid, 4@516c; inferior brush, 3@516c; crooked	90,1,420 5.05 31 batch's' 790 3.00 131,320 4.70 36 batch's' 763 3.25
ng	do, 2@5c.	131,320 4.70 36 butch's'. 763 3.25 161,390 4.70 19 cows, 955 2.90
be	BUTTER-Prices displayed quite as much firmness as	17
	on either of the preceding days of the week. The de-	19
18	mand continues unabated and stocks are kept down to	27
88	small dimensions. Shippers are the principal buyers.	15
11-	Quotations remain as follows: Choice to fancy yellow.	34
	20@30c; medium to good grades, 19@23c; inferior to	18
10	common, 13@17c.	1 10
(c	BAGGING-The position of this market has not	651.241 4.50 65 Texas 2.80 171.202 4.40 46 Texas 850 2.90
at	changed in any important particular. Trade is quieting	17
t,	down a trifle, but the reduced condition of the stocks	171,287 4.30
to	prevent any softening of prices. We still sucto-	HOGS-Were in light supply, in good demand, and
e,	prevent any softening of prices. We still quote: stark A, 23c; Peerless AA, 22c; Leviston, 21/sc; Mon- taup, 22c; Ontario, 22/sc; American A, 19/sc; Amos- keag, 19/sc; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap baga, 4 and 5	firm. The receipts were some 3,000 head less than for
ng	taup, 22c; Ontario, 221/c; American A. 191/c; Amos-	sponding day of last week, there was a falling-off of
200	keag, 19%c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5	the day before, while, in comparison with the corresponding day of last week, there was a falling-off of nearly 8,000 head. Prices moved up \$610c, and were firm at the improvement. Light-weights sold at \$6.10
re	bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 1814@1416c; do, double, 23:024c.	firm at the improvement. Light-weights sold at \$6.10
or	CHEESE-There was a firm market for this staple.	66.25, and ordinary to prime heavy at \$5.5066.00. Skippers were closed out at \$4.2565.25. By the middle of the afternoon all the hogs were sold, and there
g-	Trade is improving, and at the present low prices there	dle of the afternoon all the hors were sold and there
ed'	Is a good deal of confidence among holders. Good to	was a strong feeling at the close. Some of the sales
230	best factory is jobbing at 7469c. The poorer grades run down as low as 3c.	are given below:
3.0		HOG SALES.
833	coal there is virtually nothing doing, consumers still	No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 83196 \$6.25 82221 \$6.10 57251 \$5.75
12	holding off for the decline which all concede must come	33196 \$6.25 32221 \$6.10 57251 \$5.75 38187 6.25 35191 6.10 42290 5.75
5	before long. Wholesale prices at Buffalo are \$4.50@	53190 6.20 129359 6.10 42302 5.70
89	We crute: Lackawanne egg \$7.500 de not 87.500.	74185 6.20 50330 6.00 20287 5.70
al	COAL—Ane market remains as octore. In anthracite coal there is virtually nothing doing, onsumers still holding off for the decline which all or asset must come before long. Wholesale prices at Buffalo are \$4.50@ 5.00 per ton, and the freight to Chicago is 40c. We much a local wanna erg. \$7.50; do nut. \$7.75; donnet, \$7.75; do. 10.10 per 10.10 p	30204 6.15 97284 6.00 72293 5.70
-7.1	\$5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$5.00: Illinois, \$3.75	68193 6.25 61232 6.00 45305 5.70 40162 6.20 33303 6.00 102282 5.60
y	64.25.	46195 6.15 27205 6.00 23268 5.65
1-	EGGS—The street is nearly bare of fresh stock, and the few packages received sold early to retailers at 1569	33194 6.15 393306 5.95 29345 5.60
&	18c. The advance is thought to be only tem; orary.	28200 6.15 1 21213 5.90 1 29200 5.55 1
00	18c. The advance is thought to be only tem; orary. FISH—Track-masquiet at previous quotations. Socks of most kinds are rather light, take dash alone being abundant. We quote the market steady as follows: No. 1 whitesish. 14-brl. \$3,9004.00; No. 2 whitesish. \$3,7563.85; trout. \$3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel. \$10.00s 10.50; No. 1 shore, wairs. \$4-brl, \$12.00s12.50; No. 1 bay, \$8,7563.00; No. 2, 16-brl, \$7.50g7, 75; (amily mack- rel, \$4-brl, \$0.2566.50; No. 1 shore kits, large. \$1.90; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.50, large family kits, \$1.20; bank oddash. \$4.50s4.75; George's coddish. \$5.50; summer-	
3	of most kinds are rather light, lake fish alone being	37287 6.15 33291 5.85 29265 5.55 46202 6.15 40377 8.85 50277 5.50 128203 6.15 86249 5.80 29292 5.50
3	No. 1 whiteful label 22 00004 (0) No. 2 whiteful	129208 6.15 86249 5.80 29252 5.50
255.9	\$3.75@3.85; trout. \$3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel. \$10.000	21184 6.15 51284 5.80 34205 5:50
1-	10.50; No. 1 chore, extra. 16-brl, \$12.00@12.50; No. 1	46. 2029 6. 15 40 377 5. 85 50. 277 5. 80 129 200 6. 15 88. 240 5. 80 20 20 252 5. 90 21 1. 104 6. 15 51 204 5. 80 54 205 5. 90 25 218 6. 126 57 201 5. 80 54 205 5. 80 47 212 6. 15 63 205 5. 80 56 206 5. 40
23	bay, \$8.75@9.00; No. 2, 16-bri. \$7.50@7.75; family mack-	
334	erel, 20-071, 30, 23000.30; No. 1 shere kits, large, \$1.90;	30186 6.15 50293 5.75 27182 4.25.
333	codfish, \$4.50@4.75; George's codfish, \$5.50; surnmer-	
1-	cured codfish. \$5.50; Labrador herring, split, bris,	SHERP-The supply was the most liberal reported for many days, but there was a pretty good demand, and prices did not safter any marked decline. The feeling, however, was easier. Sales were reported at \$2.2566 at .50 for common to choice per 100 ha. The following
id	\$7.50@7.75; do, 16-brl. \$3.75@4.00; Labrador herring,	prices did not suffer any marked decline. The feeling.
0+	herring her hox 33635c; No. 1 herring 186330c; scaled	however, was easier. Sales were reported at \$3.25@
18	lumbia River salmon, 4-brl. 87.75.	4.50 for common to choice per 100 b4. The following
ne	No. 1 bay kits, \$1.00, large family kits, \$1.20; bank codfish, \$5.50; 4.75; George's codfish, \$5.50; summer-cured codfish, \$5.50; Labrador herring, split, bris, \$7.506, \$7.55; do, \$4.50; Labrador herring, split, bris, \$7.506, \$7.55; do, \$4.50; abrador herring, round, bris, \$5.256; co. 10, \$4.50; \$3.2568, 50; scaled herring, \$60 to 20, \$5.655; co. 1 herring, \$26550c; Co. 1 herring, \$26550	were noted:
	little that was new to note. A fair movement in for-	Vo An Bulet No An Bules We de Bules
y	little inquired for. Quotations remain as follows:	74 96 \$4.50 25104 \$3.75 99 85 \$3.50
ie	little that was new to note. A fair movement in for- eign varieties was noted, while domestics were but Hille inquired for. Quotations remain as follows: Hille inquired for. Quotations remain as follows: Tur- kien pruema desible: figs. layers, 15:6154c; Tur- kien pruema desible: figs. layers, 15:062; 10; loose Mar- catel, 83:2062.40: Zante currant, 65:67c; citron, 22:6 23c.	184 . 98 4.25 176 88 9 70 64 70 9 95
0	kish prunes, 54664c; French prunes, kegs and	77 84 3.75 200 80 3.65 25 lambs 2.75
	boxes, 71461114c; raisins, layers, \$2.00@2.10; loose Mas-	NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Beeres—Receipts, 1,000, mak-
563	23c.	ing 3. 890 for three days, against 3. 680 at the same time
4	Domestic-Alden apples, 16@18c: Michigan do 8@	last week; quality about medium generally; demand
	814c; North Carolina, alleed, 96914c; pared peaches.	urgent; market active and firm at a further advance of
1	Domestic-Alden apples, 16618c; Michigan do. 98 8%c; North Carolina, sliced, 9695c; pared beaches, 15616c; blackberries, 8560c; raspberries, new, 206 8%c, pared charges, 17616c; raspberries, new, 206	fng 3, 380 for three days, against 3, 380 at the same time last week; quality about medium generally; demand argent; market active and firm at s'urther advance of nearly (c); sales include 5 car-loads fair Cherokee cat- tle at 89,00690, 25, and 30 cars native secera at \$0,000
	Nute-Filherts, 12612460; simonds, Tomoros, 10160	11.00; most sales 89.50@10.25.
	20c; Naples wainuts, 176176c; French wainuts	Sheep-Receipts, 5, 700, making 16, 540 for three days
	10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13561456; Brazila, Basker	against 8, 600 same time last week: prices further de-
5	pecans, Texas, 15@18c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@814c;	clined a fraction; sales slow at \$4.50066.00 for ordinary
- 1	150,100; blackherries, 84,600c; raspberries, new, 250- suc; patied cherries, 176,10c. Aut.—Filberts, 126,125,0c; almonds, Terragons, 194,60 30c; Naples walnuts, 176,175,0c; French walnuts, new, 100,11c; Grenoble walnuts, 155,63144; Brazils, 860540; pecus, Texas, 156,160; Wilmington peanuts, 860540; Texas, 156,160; Wilmington peanuts, 86076c; FEATHERS—Filbert by general peanuts, 8607c. FEATHERS—Filbert by general wave quoted at 24,033c	Ascept Recoupts, 5700 making 16,540 for three days, arains 3,600 same time last week; prices further declined a fraction; sales slow at 94,500st 00 for ordinary to choice sheep and 64,7667,75 for lambs, with most of the sales at \$5,7866.75 for lambs and \$5,000st, 50 for
33	per B.	sheep.
83	GREEN FRUITS—The offerings were much smaller than usual, and very few peaches arrived the rain-	sheep. Sicine-Receipts, 2,600, making 10,000 for three days, against 5,400 same time last week; none offered alive.
201	than usual, and very few neaches arrived the rain.	against 8, 400 same time last week; none offered alive.

New York, Sept. 7.—Beses—Receipts, 1,000, making 3,890 for three days, against 3,890 at the same time last week; quality about medium generally; demand argent; market active and firm at a further advance of nearly 4(c; sales include 8 car-loads fair Cherokee catleat 80,0040,25, and 50 cars native secre at \$0.00a 11.00; most sales \$0.500 10.2 making 16,540 for three days, against 5,600 same time last week; prices further declined a fraction; sales show at \$4.500 5.00 for ordinary to choice sheep and \$4.7087.25 for lambs, with most of the sales at \$5.7826.75 for lambs and \$5.0026.75 for sheep.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 28 44; No. 2, 28 24; spring, No. 1, 28 3d; No. 2, 88; white, No. 1, 108 3d; No. 2, 28 3d; No. 2, 28 3d; Corn, 25a. Provisions-Pork, 27s. Lard, 458 3d. Livercot, Sept. 7-1:20 p. m. -Pork-38 3d. Livercot, Sept. 7-5 p. m. -Lard-30a. Livercot, Sept. 7-5 p. m. -Lard-30a. Livercot, Sept. 7-Latest. -Collon-Steady: 61-326 3-164; siles, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 10,000.

2.000; American, 10,000.

Breadsings—California white wheat, average, as 5d3

Be 8d; do club, 2s 8d3 100; red Western spring, No. 2 to

No. 1. 8x40s 8d; winter red Western, 3s 2d468 4d.

Flour—Western canal, 22s 3d423s 6d. Corn—Western

mixed, 25s. Osta, 3sa35s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—

Canadian, 3es 3d435s 8d.

Clours Sad -50455s.

Provisions—Frime mess pork, 36s 8d. Prime mess

beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 50s. Cheese, 50s. Bacon—Long

clear, 44s 8d; short do, 47s.

Turpentine-Spirits, 22s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Grain—Spring wheat dull; in winter wheat light busines; sales of 53,000 bu at \$1.00 dt. 61.05 for old winter red Western; \$1.17 for 16,000 bu

winter wheat light busines: sales of 53,000 bu at \$1.00 Gs. 106 for old winter red Western; \$1.17 for 16,400 bu old amber Michigan; \$1.20@1.20 for white Western. Rye steady; held with fair demand; sales of 8,000 bu new No. 2 Western at 72c; 16,000 bu new No. 2 Western at 72c; 16,000 bu new No. 2 Western to arrive at about 78c. Barley quiet; prime six-rowed State for delivery last half September and first half October held at \$1.00 and over, and 95c bid. Corn opened quite firm; closed rather quiet; sales 75,000 bu at 46c for 9,000 bu damaged Western mined in store; 35c for heated mixed; 54@54% for graded and ungraded steamer mixed; 56c for sall mixed, including one line of 50,000 bu; 556@57c for ungraded mixed; 25,000 bu prime Western mixed; 56c for sall mixed, including one line of 50,000 bu; 556@57c for ungraded mixed; 25,000 bu prime Western mixed; 50c,000 bu prime mixed, seller October, at 57c. Oats irrner; sales of 55,000 bu at 37@44%c for mixed and 30c47%c for white Western and State; 40@45c for 21,000 bu old mixed Western in store; 45c 45c,000 bu prime mixed, seller october, at 57c. Oats irrner; sales of 55,000 bu No. 2 Chiesgo in store; 400c42c for 014,000 bu No. 2 Chiesgo in store; 400c42c for old mixed Western and State; 400c42c for old mixed Western afost; 400c42c for old mixed Western in store; 45cc42c for old mixed Western afost; 400c42c for old mixed western long elear for file year at \$17.00; 2,00 bis for October; 310c42c for Provisions-Pork higher; sales of 550 bris new mem on the spot at

at \$10.30; asso, \$70 los for September at \$10.75 \$10.80; 7.750 tot for October at \$10.40310, 72%, closing at \$10.70310.72%; 1.250 tes for December early at \$9.6069.67%; later, 1.250 tes do at \$9.7569.80; and \$7.750 tes sellers' option for the remainder of the year at \$9.6069.75, closing at \$9.75; at the second call for Sep-tember, \$10.70 bid and \$10.75 asked; for October, \$10.62% bid and \$10.75 asked; for October, tember, \$10.70 bid and \$10.75 asked; for October, \$10.638 bid and \$10.774 asked; for November, \$0.75 bid and \$0.85 asked; for the remainder of the year, \$0.65 bid and \$0.75 asked; for the remainder of the year, \$0.65 bid and \$0.75 asked.

**Tullow-Steady; sales of 140,000 lbs prime at 856 per.

Tallow—Steady; sales of 140,000 the prime at Skic per lb.

Whishy—Without decided chappe; sales of 50 bris at \$1.104. and 100 bris at \$1.11 ner galion.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cottes—Steady; 119-166; October, 117-166; Il 15-32c; November, 117-206; Il-9-16c; October, 117-166; Il 15-32c; November, 117-326; Il 15-32c; December, 117-326; Il 15-32c; Navember, 118-326; Il 16-16c; April. 121-166; August, 117-326; Il 16-16c; April. 121-166; August, 117-326; Il 16-16c; April. 121-166; August, 121-166; Augus

drm: Western long mean \$10.80; Pole. Lard-Prime steam, \$10.80; Pole. Lard-Prime steam, \$10.80; Pole. Butter-Firm: Western, 14@30c. Cheese-Firm; 4@30c. Whisky-\$1.104@1.11.

Whish—\$1.103(6).11.

ST. LOUIS,
ST. COMMON Quiet and unchanged.
Plour—Quiet and unchanged.
Quais—Wheat dulk weak, and lower: No. 2 red winter,
St. 1.356 cash: \$1.13 bid September for our lots:
No. 3 do, \$1.02.5 bid cash: saics at \$1.05461.0256
for September, Com Inscrive and lower: Western mixed, 405664056 cash; 40566 september, 41566 October.
Oats higher; No. 3. 3356 bid, strictly fresh, cash; 3256 bid September; 1; iye scare and firm; higher; 556 cash; 5056 October. Barley firmer; choice Minusona, 056661,00.

inally unchanged. Bulk means higher; shoulders. 64geoleg. clear in. 54,0846c; clear, 54,0 Baoon irreguisr and higher; shoulders. 74,0756c; clear rib, 520-6c;

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bris: wheat. 32,000 but corn,
23,000 but; outs, 11,000 but, rre none; barley, 5,000 bu.

PULLADELPHIA. Sopt. 7.—Perioleum—Steady; refined. 256,26c; erude. 19c.

Receipts—Clover, 18c impety, 81, 75,01,80.

Flour—In fair demand; extra. 54,024,50; Minnesota
and Wisconsia extra family, 85, 50,06,25; State. Ohio,
and Indiana. 85, 50,06,50; high grades. 86, 75,68,00.

Grain—Wheat—Market dull; red. new \$1,1061,15;
ambor. \$1,1861,30; white, \$1,21. Ryc. 616c2c.
Corn—Market dull; reliow, 55657c; mised, 516645c;
steamer, 50,652c. Osis in good demand; new, 316,42c;
old. 42648c.

Whitey—Western, \$1,12.

Butter—Demandactive; New York State and Bradford
County, Fennsylvania, gatras. 50,651c; insts, 37429c;
Whitey—Western, \$1,12.

Butter—Demandactive; New York State and Bradford
County, Fennsylvania, gatras. 50,651c; insts, 37429c;

Receipts—Wheat, 8,00 but corn, 50,000 bu.

BALTIMOTE, Sept. 7.—Poors—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—What firm; fairly active; red Western
ranges 31,001,21; do Fennsylvania, 31,1861,22. Ryc
quiet but steady; 54665c. Corn—Western mixed sattive
and firm; 54e.

Provisions—Frime mass pork, \$17,50217.75. Lard.

refined, 311,50311, 75.

Butter—Firm and archive; Western, 20625c.

Privalen—Steady that firm; crude. 255,6235c; re
lined, 125,6125g.

Cryte—Firm and unchanged.

Brisky—Market dull; \$1,1061,12.

Receipts—Wheat, 18,00 but corn, 476,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 53,00 bu.

Buryalo, X. Y., Sept. 7.—Grain—Wheat scarce;

Ittie demand; quotations nominal. Corn dull; beid
above buyers' view; sating 506,635c for No. 2 mixed
Wostern, 52c for Ramsa. Oats neglected. Ryc neglected. Barley neglected.

Connal Pringhts—Steady; shipments light; 6c for

Wheat and anchorers. The county of the county.

Connal Pringhts—Steady; shipments light; 6c for

od, 55642c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7. — Provisions—Bacon shoulders, 75(c; clear rib., 105(c; sugar-curs mail, 166165(c; cher size, 156155(c.) Whisky—Market dull; Western, 51.1161.14.

NEW OSLEANS, Sept. 7.—Cotton steady with a fair demand; sales, 400 bales; quotations unchanged; re-ceipts, net, 149; gross, 516; exports none; stock, 27,059. Gatvestrox, Sept. 7.—Cotton dull; middlings, 1096c; net receipts, 1,219 bales; gross receipts, 1,210, sales, 420; exports, coastwise, 57.
SAVANNAH, Sept. 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10%c; net receipts, 964 bales; gross receipts, 934; sales, 567; exports, coastwise, 1, 299.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 11c; net receipts, 965 bales; sales, 100; exports, coastwise, 752.

10%c; exporta, constwise, 221 bales; net re gross receipts, 201; sales, 150.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The print market was active, and prices strong. Cotton goods were in steady demand and firm. Utica nonparell shirtings were advanced. Ginghams were quiet. Dress goods were in good demand. Woolen goods were in moderate request. The Builetin says 750 cases felt skirts will be sold at auction Wooleneday next.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6. - Petroleus tandard white, 110 test, 23c. MARINE.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

Arrivals—Frop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries; prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries; prop Granite State, Ogdensburg, coal; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries; prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries; prop Tecumsch, Kincardine, salt; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Huron, Sonth Haven, sundries; schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, lumber; schr J. E. Balley, Manistee. Manistee, lumber; schr J. E. Bailey, Manistee sundries; schr O, J. Hale, Oswego, coal; sch sundries; schr O, J. Hale, Oswego, coal; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber; schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber; schr M. L. Higgie, Manistee Inmber; schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, bark, schr Milan, Muskegon, lumber; schr America, Muskegon, lumber; schr Francis Berriman, Brie, coal; schr Eclipse, White Lake, lumber; schr Pensankee, Bay City, lumber; schr Elva, Potter's Pier, bark; schr Iver Lawson, White River, lumber; schr Ipaca, Muskegon, lumber; schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber; schr Little Belle, White Lake, lumber; schr Little Belle, White Lake, lumber; schr Little Belle, White Lake, lumber; schr Bareline, White Lake, lumber.

CLEARANCESS—Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 32, 500 bu corn; prop Java, Buffalo, 55, 000 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Toris oli, 10 bris pork, 4 tes lard, and sundries; prop Champlain, Brockville, 200 bris pork—Prescoti, 100 bris pork—Ogdensburg, 10, 000

FREIGHTS. CHICAGO.—Freights were a little more active at the late advance, 2%c being paid for corn to Buffslo, and 5%c for wheat to Kingston. The schrs J. Mathews and J. Magee were reported for 40,000 bn wheat to Kingston, at 5%c, and the schr Y. Blade for corn to Collingwood at 1%c free of elevation; the San Diego and M. Tremble corn to Buffalo at 2%c. The prop Commodore, balance of cargo of corn to Buffalo, and the prop Japan for corn through via Erie. Capacity estimated at 49,000 bu wheat and 153,000 bu corn.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO. COMMERCE OF CHICAGO DURING
COASTWISE ARRIVALS AT PORT OF CHICAGO DURING
AUGUST, 1878.
Class.
Schooners 996 228, 220 e. 621
Propellers 200 162, 867 4, 844
Steamers 68 41, 41 1, 858
Barks. 22 8, 191 186 Tonnage. Men. 228, 220 €, 621 162, 867 4, 804 41, 414 1, 858 8, 191 186 1, 668 53 Class: No. Tonnage. Men.
Schoolers ... No. Tonnage. Men.
Schoolers ... No. Tonnage. 66
FORMION VESSELS ARRIVED FROM FORMION PORTS

Class. BURING AUGUST, 1576.
Tonnage. Men.
Schoolers ... 4 1,022 32
Fropellers ... 1 643 18

Total. S 1,565 48
FORMION VESSELS CLEARED FOR FORMION PORTS

Marshal, sells the whole to Soren C. Johnson solls \$450.
Schr Queen of the West, Soren C. Johnson solls the whole to Elizabeth Johnson for \$450.
Schr J. P. Ward, James M. Plumsted sells the whole to Thos. Richardson for \$2,000.
Steam barge Windsor, Wm. H. Griffin sells ene-half to Thos. S. Budduck et al. for \$1. LAKE MICHIGAN.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CRICAGO.—The schr Jane Bell is getting a new jibboom... The schr Jane Bell is getting a new jibboom... The schr Kate Winslow has gone into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to have a leak stopped... The schr Reciprocity is undergoing repairs at Ben Kyster's North Side dry-dock... The barge O. G. Hale grounded near the South Pier yesterday. The tug Nighthawk pulled at her for some time, but she had hardly power enough to stretch the line. The services of the tug Monitor were at last secured, which succeeded in getting her off... Mr. Charles B. Wright, entry-clark at the Chicago Custom-House since June. 1872, has been appointed Cashler of Customs in place of Mr. Ben C. Jones, who has resigned to connect himself with one of the prominent banking-houses of this city. Mr. George Miles, formerly with the Illinois Central Railroad, assumed the duties of Entry-Clerk of Customs.

A NASTY N'OUY.—Theaday night was one of the roughest experienced on Lake Michigan this season, and news of additional disasters is received with the arrival of nearly every vessel. The schr Mary (white) was brought in here yesterday afternoon by the steambarge Tempest in a water-logged condition. She was found in this state about 20 miles northeast of Kenosha. She had been shandoned by her crew whon found by the Tempest. The crew was taken of the water-logged vessel by the bark Pensankee, which was in the neighborhood at the time of the disaster, but were retransferred to the Tempest after she had taken the schooner in tow. The steambarge Tempest jeft here Tuesday night, but on account of the storm could not proceed far out, and returned to Kenosha for frue! After leaving Kenosha she found the Mary and brought her to this port. Mr. Lewis Bleyer, formerly marine reporter of the Times, was on board the Tempest intending to visit White Lake. He returned with the vessel yesterday, having a very rough experience. The schr Magnolia lost her deek load during the storm Tuesday night, and capt. T. Johnson was swept into th one of her jibs.

Missing.—Capi. C. H. Williams, of the canabost Cayuga, left his best at Bridgeport between 4 and 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, to go downtown on some business. Tuesday night about 1 o'clock he was seen near Randolph street bridge drunk, and in company with a young man. Size.

had in his possession when he left the best of the had in his possession when he left the best of the his possession when he left the best of the his possession who was seen in his company Tuesday night was married, and had a wife and one chill lived with him on the boat.

THE CANAL BRIDGEFORT, Ill., Sept. 7.—ARRIVED—Gen. McClellan, LaSalle, 6, 100 bu corn; North Branch, Ottawa, 5, 600 bn corn; Cataract, Utica, 6,000 bc corn; D. E. Wright, Morris, 6, 100 bn corn; Belle France, Morris, 6, 000 bu corn; Orion, Marsellas

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Irribuna.

Pont Hunox, Mich., Sept. 7. — Down—Props 1.

Holland, Wenona, J. Bertschy, Argyle.

Ur—Props Colorado, Marine City, Jenness and barges; schrs Emms C. Hutchinson, Winosa Hattie Wells, J. Bigeler.

Wind—South, gentle: weather cloudy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Post Hunox, Mich., Sept. 7—11 p. m.—Down—Prop Quebec, schrs M. J. Cummings, Montenin, S. V. R. Watson, St. Jo.

Ur—Props Starucca, Fountain City, Sovereign, Benton, Snook and consort, East Saginaw and barges, Mary Pringle and barges; schrs H. J. Wells, Zack Chandler, C. P. Minch.

Wind—North, light; weather the

The Contract with th ERIE.

Enta, Pa., Sept. 7.—Several vensets are leading to Chicago at 50c.

Departures—For Chicago, prop China; schr ?.

Danorth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Michican Crix, Ind., Sept. 7.—The prop Cuphogs and the schre Flying Mist and Grace Greenwood, laden with iron ore for Brazil, Ind., also the schr Henry C. Richards, laden with 1.025 tons ice for Louisville, Ky., are now discharging their several cargoes, which discharge will be completed by Saturday evening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Manquerte, Mich., Sept. 7.—Arrived, prop Vienns; schrs Verona, Charles Hinckley. Cleared prop Egyptian; schr Escanaba. Passed down prop Missouri. Weather rainy. MISCELLANEOUS.

SHALL WE LOSE THE NELUMBIA IN CALL.

SHALL WE LOSE THE NELUMBIA IN CALL.

MET LAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Curcago, Sept. 7.—The past four years I have been a visitor to the Nelumbia beds in the above lake, but the past season and this I have been grieved to see that the plants are rapidly decreasing. Last year I thought, along with others, that the severe frost of the winter of '74, and '75, had killed them near the shore, as we found but few there, but this year they are we found but few there, but this year they are scarce in deep water, and seem as if et dying-out. I also noticed that the pi weeds (Poutederias) and water arrowheads ittarias) were much less, and what remains the appearance of having been burnt, wi almost an impossibility as they stood it

AN INDIGNANT TOWN,

Special Correspondence of The Tribune,
Manoay, i.e., Sept. 6. —Our little village was the
scene of considerable excitement last Sainday
evening. Four young men (their names we with
hold through regard to friends) from an adjoining
neighborhood came into town drunk, and, while on
Main street and in front of some of the principal
residences, commenced using the most profune,
vulgar, and obscene language ever uttered by human
lips. This was one of the most andacious and
cowardly acts ever committed in a decent and
civilized community. The whole town we
amazed, abashed, and confounded; and, becoming
chaprined with indignation, the whole of the townsmen came out en masse, and, in less time than I
am telling it, they had concluded on their modusoperand. They ordered the men to leave town,
and, upon their refusal to do so, one of the lessing physicians, backed by all the citizens, commenced a vigorous application of his horsewhip to
the backs of one and another, until he gos around
to them all. The rascals resented for a while; but
the odds were so much against them, and the whip
was being applied so successfully to their almost
naked backs (on which they had nothing but shirts),
that they concluded to leave, —not, however, until
they were driven clear out of town with the whip
still doing its work.

A Woman Starving on the Grave of BaHusband.

Brooklyn Argus.

Officer Jarvis brought to the Ninth Sub-Frecine AN INDIGNANT TOWN

Husband,

Brooklyn Argus.

Officer Jarvis brought to the Ninth Sub-Frecince
Station resterday afternoon a woman whom he
had found sitting on her husband's grave in Union
Cemetery. She declared to the officer when he esdeavored to induce her to leave the grounds that
she would never quit the spot alive, and that she
was prepared to starve to death. She gave her
name at the station as Mary-Read, and said she
lived in Newark, N. J. She furthermore declared
her intention of committing suicide and joiningher

"Carl." The woman is a German, and is evidently crasted with grief hi the loss of her husband. I
her friends do not claim her she will have to be
sent to Flatbush Asylum.

Grand Trunk RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of old Iran Rails delivered as follows:

About 5,000 tons at Montreal, Toronto, Samis-Detroit Junction, or Buffalo.

About 2,000 tons at Portland.

The Company has wharfage accommodation for shipment by water at Toronto, Samis, and Portland, and deliveries would be made through the summer and autumn.

Offers stating the price per ton (of 2,240 pounds) and the place of delivery will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of September.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1876.

CARRIAGES, HEARSES, etc. Landans, Landaniets, Coaches, OF FINEST MAKE AT LOW PRICES. HEARSES IN THE GREATEST VARIETY. CRANE, BREED & CO., 683-715 West Eighth-street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOTELS. CONGRESS HALL. New four-story brick libtel, on the European ian. Elm-av., below Porty-second-st., directly sposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommeda-ion for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for

FAIRBANAS' SCALES THE COURT

Can the County Without Runni Debt?

Commissioner Holde ment of Assetsbridge's Critic Judge Farwell Partial Decisi

the Case

He Holds that Ald. B Right to File Hi

But He Does Not Evidences of I

Not to Amount thing.

The Building Cannot if a Debt Would

Restraining Order Issued Information Is 0 COUNTY FINA HOLDEN'S AFFU

dge Farwell's court-room we morning with stone men, cit, and taxpayers, who expend the stone injunction was allowed to be fletning was taken up by an argument of the stone was allowed to be fletning was taken up by an argument. On the opening of the court, coordance with the suggestion sy, he would allow the defend

unty, this contract could

ame rate, and one in 1221 and 1221 and

That the said County Board has to the said County Board has to the building of the a corsof the new County Hos \$41,873, and that the balance contract for the foundation of cos not ex ceed \$13,000. MR. WOODS
said he received this amdavi
at 6 o'clock the previous nig
he had tried to ascertain son
would be made, but without would be made, but without sue of upon Mr. Beye, Assistant who was more familiar ject than any one else, a gentleman several questic answered, but which he declin an affidavit. With regard to the quent taxes unappropriated for 1872, 1873, and 1874, \$370, 385 efforts had been made to collect they consisted in a great mes pealed to the Supreme Court in undiment had been refused beh. Mr. Hountree—Did he say alt

dudgment had been refused be Mr. Hountree—Did he say al Mr. Woodbridge—Yes, sir. Mr. Rountree—Then you mi Mr. Woodbridge—I am men ioli me by Mr. Beye.

Mr. Rountree—In all these rendered in the court below, a sppealed. Almost all of them 3027cme court, and a large nu in save of the county.

Mr. Woodbridge said that witem of \$2025, 200, 58, uncollected taxes for the year 1878, are said all of it would be expensed. It, therefore, see expensed. It, therefore, see expensed. It, therefore, see expensed. It, therefore, see expensed. It, 1517, 955, so that the Court about two-thirds of the whole lected. He next asked Mr. average on mayended and un could not be relied upon, ind perience, and the answer was Thus the Treasury was likely which would reduce the list of little over \$200,000. It with the current floating indefend, which had to be paid, so mast urpect a deficit at the ever

RT HURON.

ch to The Tribune.
Sept. 7-11 p. m. ERIE

THE NELUMBIA IN CALU-

A LOVER OF BOTANY.

SEPONDENCY OF THE TRIDUNE.

SEPT. 8.—OUT little village was the stable excitement last Saturday oung men (their names we withing to friends) from an adjoining a into town drunk, and, while on in front of some of the principal nenced using the most profane, as language ever uttered by human one of the most andacions and for committed in a decent and introduced in the state of the township of the most and confounded; and, becoming dignation, the whole of the township of the township of the state of the officer when he enher to leave the ground that all the spot alive, and that she state of the state of the officer when he enher to leave the grounds that uit the spot alive, and that she state of the state o

OR SALE.

LWAY.

for the purchase of old Iron

rice per ton (of 2, 240 pounds) livery will be received by the lith of September. ICKSON, General Manager. 1876.

S, REARSES, etc.

KE AT LOW PRICES. RSES PATEST VARIETY.

REED & CO.,

OTELS.

th-street, Cincinnati, Obio.

ESS HALL.

ck Motel, on the European

s Perty-second-st., directly
ion Building. AccommodaSpecial arrangements for

er day. W. H. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

danlets, Coaches,

The Building Cannot Be Erected if a Debt Would Be Incurred. nd., Sept. 7.—The p rop Cuys.

Restraining Order Issued Until Further Information Is Obtained.

THE COURT HOUSE

can the County Build It Without Running Into Debt?

Commissioner Holden's Statement of Assets---Mr. Wood-

bridge's Criticism.

Judge Farwell Delivers Partial Decision in

the Case.

He Holds that Ald, Ballard Had a

Right to File His Bill.

ant He Does Not Find Any Evidences of Fraud.

The Contract with the City Held Not to Amount to Any-

thing.

COUNTY FINANCES.

BOLDEN'S AFFIDAVIT. with stone men, city and county off axpayers, who expected that the appli-he stone injunction would be decided. mal affidavit on the financial phase of the was allowed to be filed, and the whole

1872, 1873, and 1874, \$370, 383, 45, he said great efforts had been made to collect them, and that they consisted in a great measure of cases appealed to the Supreme Court in land taxes where budgment had been refused below.

Mr. Hountree—Did he say altogether?

Mr. Woodbridge—Yes, sir.

Mr. Rountree—Then you misunderstood him?

Mr. Woodbridge—Yes, sir.

Mr. Rountree—Then you misunderstood him?

Mr. Woodbridge—Yes, sir.

Mr. Rountree—In all these cases indement was rendered in the court below, and the tax-fighters appealed. Almost all of them were argued in the satures court, and a large number were decided a stor of the county.

Mr. Woodbridge said that with reference to the tem of \$525, 290, 58, uncollected and unappropriated taxes for the year 1875, the Assistant Treasures and all of it would be absorbed for current expenses. It, therefore, seemed to him that it could not be made available for the construction of the Court-Honse. The total tax for 1875 was 11,517,655, so that the Court would perceive that about two-thirds of the whole sum had been coiseted. He next asked Mr. Beye what was the average on suspended and uncollected taxes that could not be relied upon, judging from past expenses, and the answer was about 20 per cent. Thus the Treasury was likely to realize \$300,000, which would reduce the list of uncollected taxes to all the carrent floating indebtodness was \$250,000, which had to be paid, so that the Treasurer mast expect a deficit at the end of the financial year.

With regard to the next item, "Surplus on tax lays of 1876, estimated," he had no comment to

year.
With regard to the next item, "Surplus on tax says of 1876, estimated," he had no comment to make. Mr. Rountree assumed that a certain amount would be collected, judging from the experience of last year, and what he supposed would to the action of the Beard of Equalization. The County Attorney assumed that the equalized valuation would be \$220,000,000. In point of fact the local Assessors report the local assessment, an always affected by the Board of Equalization, as only \$136,756,162.

Mr. Rountree—Railroad property is not reckoned at that.

Mr. Woodbridge-Their report includes "R. R." Mr. Hountree—It may be land and lots, but it is what is known as railroad property.

If When the County Trussurer's effect.

The County Trussurer's hands was \$64, 180, 98, the proceeds

ABSORD STERT DOLLAR OF THE AVAILABLE

MONEY.

Mr. Rountree—Can you get an affidavit that such a bill was presented to the Board?

Mr. Woodbridge—I can that it was presented to the architect, for he told me so. I am merely stating the facts which have been developed. It appeared rursher that the county was between \$4.000,000 and \$5,000,000 in debt. Now, the law and the censituation distinctly provided that a sinking fund should be created for the purpose of extinguishing the principal of the indebtedness. He saked Mr. Beye for the amount of the sinking-fund, and lo and behold some of this indebtedness. He saked Mr. Beye for the amount of the sinking-fund, and lo and behold some of this indebtedness and existed ever since the fire, and there was only \$35,900 to the credit of that fund. What are the demands upon the treasury! In the year 1880, \$1.156,500 of bonded debt matures; in 1885, \$858.000; in 1890, \$342,000; in 1890, \$250,000, and in 1896, the entire balance.

Mr. Rountree—Are you not in error? The fact is, that it is only the last indebtedness we have without providing a sinking fund for.

Mr. Woodbridge—But you should have \$300,000 or \$400,000 to the credit of that.

Mr. Rountree—Not at all; we have used up the entire amount of the sinking fund provided by law and retired bonds.

Mr. Rountree—No, sir; not aix nor three months have elapsed since the creation of that indebtedness.

Mr. Rountree—No, sir; not aix nor three months have elapsed since some of it was incurred.

Mr. Woodbridge—But it is all bearing Interest, and has to be paid in 16 years. These facts can all be ostabilished upon an amidwit exhibiting the condition of the County Treasury. It seems to me that, if these facts are admitted, I ought to find some one to

size west into defect, amounting to 82.726, obtaching size west in the offset amounting to 82.726, obtaching size with the order of per summer, and flow indistinguishment of the summer of the summer

THE OPINION. NARROWING THE ISSUE.

The parties then left the court. On their return at the hour named Judge Farwell delivered the

The parties then left the court. On their return at the hour named Judge Farwell delivered the following opinion:

In this case of Ballard, a citizen and taxpayer of this county files a bill in this Court against the Board of County Commissioners and some others, seeking to prevent the Commissioners from entire the Board of County Commissioners and some others, seeking to prevent the Commissioners from entire the county within the coming year, or between now and the Isio October, the atone-work for the new Court-Housest an agreed price of \$540,000. The complainant alleges as ground for his suit here, in the first place, that the thirty of the stone part of the stone work is the state of the stone work for the new Court-Housest an agreed price of \$540,000. The complainant alleges as ground for his suit here, in the first place, that the thirty of the stone work is the state of the stone work in the state of the stone work is the state of the stone work in the state of the stone work is the state of the stone

refused, adants to start with make this point; aplainant, as a taxpayer and citizen of merely has not a standing in court to f this description; that he does not bill any such peculiar interest in this

PRAUD.

The next objection is that this thing is fraudulent,—that the Commissioners have not been exercising

record set up in the amended bill. Asset around the universe that the thing it franchison. The control of their sevents which throught the property of the control of their sevents which throught the property of the control of the c

Mrs. May Agnes Fleming begins her new story, "A Little Queen," in No. 43 of the New York Weekly, now ready.

AMUSEMENTS. AT THE EXPOSITION.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE STORMING OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Every one should see, and have their family and friends "The Battle Above the Clouds." It gives one a better idea of the magnitude of the ob-

Western Soldiers in the Late War This is the last Public Exhibition of the Picture in the West.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. "THE MINSTREL PALACE." GRAND TRIUMPH OF HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. Houses crowded nightly with elite of city. Every set, etc., encored. FIVE NEW STARS and an entirely new programme this week. CARSOLL and MACCARTHY, R. T. TYRRELL, FRANK and LEW COLLINS, engaged and will shortly appear. FRANK MORAN and SHERIDAN and MACK. See programmes.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, THE SPY

Chas. Barry as Gen. Washington. Every Tableau Encored. A Great Hit. Next Week-JOHN T, RAYMOND—COL, SEL LERS. "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Late Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st. between Clark
and LaSalle.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN Manager WILL E. CHAPMAN.

The famous and unrivaled CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, headed by the peerless Ethiopian Comedian,
BILLY EMERSON, Monday evening, Sept. 11, and dupfirst the peerless of the peer

ADELPHI THEATRE. THIS (FRIDAY) EVE., Sept. 8,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVE., Sept. 8,

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

EVERY ACT ENCORED!

First appearance of Mile. ZITTELLA, the Queen of Song. Last tights of the best of all Dutch Comedians, D. L. MORES. in his side-splitting acts. All the cid favorites—FRNIE HUGHES, NELLIE ST. JOHN BAKER and DOYLE, TOMMY GRANGER, HERR SUHLAMM, THE CAWTHORNES, THE O'DONO-HUS, and a host of others in a Grand Olio Entertailment. Second Ladies Night Sunday, Next week—Reappearance of JEM MACE. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE RIVALS, and AMBROSE GWINETT. Next Week-"The Poor and Proud of Chicago." Remember Matines every day.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his
brother at
WORCESTER,
May 1831 PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS "ONLY GOOD May, 1851. SAUCE," "Tell LEA & PER RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most pal-stable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made." EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. LEA & PERRINS' SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS

EDUCATIONAL. QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, I.L. D.

LADIES' SCHOOL. reparatory, Academic, and Collegia CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Chicago Academy An English and Classical Day School, for ough and systematic training for pupils of the Primary and Intermediate Departur carefully instructed in the common bras-the Collegiate Dypertungui may prepare for selecution pursuits, or for admission to University. Native German and French struct in their respective languages.

University of Notre Dame, NOTRE DAME, IND. f pursuing at will a Classical, Scientific, or Concercial Course. The Fost-Graduate Course, Will Engineering is now also fully established. Classes will be resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 5. Board and tuition for scholastic year, \$300. For catalogues address
REV. P. J. COLOVIN, C. S. C., President.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE And English Training School, STATE-ST., S. E. COB. WASHINGTON. Largest institution of the kind in the United States, Thorough Instruction, Excellent discipline, Commence at any time. Good boarding places for students out of the city. Can select any branches. Address/for drea-lars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
Central Park, New York City, for boys and young
gentlemen of 7 to 20 years. Boarding and Day
School, College, Business, West Point, and Scientific Schools. French, German, and Spanish care
fully taught and spoken. Building new, the bes
of its kind. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 18.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

Belect the Best School for Your Boys.
The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reppens Sept. 12. Thorough instruction and trainng. The following gentlemen are patrons of the
School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West 57th-st., New
York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railray, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D. D.,
Carrytown, N. Y. Circulars from
A. ARMAGNAC, Principal. MRS. GARRETTSON'S

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL for young ladd and children, No. 52 West Forty-seventh-si., Ne York, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Facil ties for the study of French. German, and Mus unsurpassed. Thoroughness in every departmen Apply personally or by letter, as above.

MADAME O. DA SILVA and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden: Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st. New York. Reopens Sept. 25, Application may be made by letter or personally, as above. ROCKFORD SEMINARY.

Superior facilities for the instruction of young ladies to the classics, sciences, modern languages, fine aris, and music. Twenty-sixth College year opens kept 21. Examinations on the 20th. Applications should be addressed at once to Miss ANNA F. SILL.

Recektord, III. MISS R. S. RICE.

No. 454 North LaSalle-st. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, opens Sept. 11. Kindergarten Department in charge of Mrs. L. H. CARPENTER. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies 167 Madison-av-, New York,
Will reopen September 28. A few boarders will be taken. Pupils prepared for the Harward Examination for Women. Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mile. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

Entrance Examinations, Sept. 20 and 21, at 9 a. m.
For Catalogue and recent Entrance Papers, apply to
SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Bosion, Mass.

M'Ile C. BROUSSAIS Will reopen her French and English School on September 18, at 3rd Michigan av. She will be assisted by Mile M. BROUSSAIS, Miss JEFFERS, and other competent teachers. The Primary Department opens on September 4. YORTH SIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 308 Chicago-av.

Term opens Sept. 28, 1878.
Address or apply after Sept. 15.
CECIL BARNES, A. B.,
Maste TWELVE GOOD BOYS-A SELECT FAMILY school for boys from eight to twelve years old will be opened at the Dickinson Home, Lake iFores, fill., Sept. 27. Number limited, and special parental care guaranteed. Address Proprietor, D. HOME, Lake Forest, Ill.

Porest, III.

POCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—
Nyack-on-Hudson; beautiful situation, pleasant rooms, course of study full and thorough, Miss J. E. Johnson (late Principal) Wells College) Lady Principal. Albert Wells, A. M., Principal.

MEDEMOISELLE D'OREMIEULX AND MEDEMOISELLE D'OREMIEULX AND MEDEMOISELLE D'OREMIEULX AND MISSELLE D'OREMIEULX AND MISSELLE D'OREMIEULX AND MISSELLE D'OREMIEULX AND MOCALIEY'S School). Frouch and English boarding and day school for young ladics reopens sept. 28, No. 277 Madison-av., New York.

M ADAME CLEMETTS SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN,
Pa.—The fall seafon of 1876 will open Wedgesday,
Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principal.
THE KINDERGARTEN AT SI PRAIRIE-AV.,
foot of Sixteenth-st., reopens Monday, Sept. 11,
Miss CLARA L. HEINRICHE, Teacher. MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BUARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Batavia, N. Y. NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLK.

the Propeller Merchant. On SATURDAY, the 9th day of SEPTEMBER. at 10 o'chock a. m., at the office of G. E. Starkweather, corner of Second and Chatham-sta. Racine, Wis., the wrock of the Propelter Morchant will be soul at auction as it now lays off liacine. The purchaser will receive title from the date the Underwriters finally left the vessel after taking off such movable fixings as the ting Religit carried to Chicago, and any claim the owners of the wreck may have against any party who has removed any portion of the wreck will go to the purchaser. Terms—Quarter cash, balance in 30, 60, and 30 days, equal amounts, with indorsed sper satisfactory to the undersigned, for account of the owners of the wreck.

Milwaukee, Aug. 29, 1870.

Milwaukee, Aug. 29, 1870.

FOR PROCESSIONS AND PARADES! SHALER'S LATTON Asian state of the state of

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sis. Tickot Office si South Clark-st., opposite Shorman House, and at Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RATLEO

Arrive. | Depart. PITISBURG. PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

RALITMORE & ORIO RATLEOAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroc-st, Tickst-offices: so Clark-st., Falmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (%xposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

LARE NAVIGATION.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sis. tells you all about these diseases—who should why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James rooms and pariors. You see no one but the Doct James is sixty years of age. Consultations always and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. 8 10 to 13 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

NO PAY IDR. KEAP

FAIR BANKS'
STANDARD
CALES
CALES
BANKS, NORSE & OU.
8 278 Lake St., Chicago.
edulto buy only the Ossan

nest wurrants for the arrest of Fred Bremmu-a, who is the progenitor of a coming event. he residence of E. C. Stewart, No. 16 Ada et, was entered Wednesday by burglars, who e away with clothing, jewelry, and furniture, ed in all at \$150.

e in the sum of \$700.

o small boys, pupils of some Chicago Fagin,
captured yesterday at the corner of Clark and
son streets, while engaged in filching silk
yes "from ladies passing by.
a stiention of the Health officers is hereby
i to the fact that a large dead Newfoundland
ies in the gutter at the northwest corner of
son street and Wabash avenue.

a street and Wabash avenue.

sport that Sheriff Agnew and Jailor Doyle
a failing out is denied by the former. He
has never had any serious difficulty with
and that what has been published to the
y is without foundation.

go Club-House, etc.

Binder, who lives at No. 258 West Polk
lli shortly be arrested to appear before
aines to answer to the charges preferred
oughiny, No. 183 West Madison street,
se that Henry was in his employ for six
ring which time he stole \$13. The warfor 'embezzlement."

o round against the Caledonians.

a first annual meeting of the North Chicago mards at Lincoln Park Hall Tuesday evening, owing officers were elected for the ensuing Tharles Varges, Captain; W. S. Seribner, leutenant; Leo Ernst, Second Lieutenant; Ortmayer, Secretary; Dan Commode, Treasthe organization is composed of fifty fine with an able corps of officers, and promises a efficiency in drill.

inth street Depot and, after carefully looking d the ladies' room, placed a dilapidated look-allise under one of the seats and sauntered fully towards the lake. Mike came in soon after mmenced sweeping out. In the course of time his broom against the stranger's "grip" and as had with some difficulty placed himself in tion to see what was under the seat (in other got down on all fours) he carefully fished tiele from where it was reposing and manfulzed it up-stairs. He had but just returned, as contemplating the dust he had succeededing, when in rushed the stranger almost in a of nature, with his clothes in his hands and if frantically trying to jump into his pantawithout stopping, but seeming to the casual er to be in more danger of breaking his neck faccomplishing it. In his wake a fat police-as puffing, sweating, and swearing in his encheerver to be in more danger of breaking his neck than of accomplishing it. In his wake a fat policeman was puffing, sweating, and swearing in his endeavors to catch the fugitive. Said fugitive cast one glance at the corner where he had deposited his "grip and paddled out of the other door saying," They can't keep a depot in this town in spite 'er brimstone. Two hickery shirts and a single bar'ld revolver gone to — sure," and he went toward Michigan avenue averaging 4 feet 11 inchea to the jump, actual measurement. The policeman stopped to borrow a chew of tobacco of Mike, and then, seeing it was of no use to continue the chase longer, he sat down to tell Mike all about it.

"The dummed snoozer was in a swimmin', an when he seen me he pulled foot fur here, raggin' himself as he came. Gi' me some water, Mike." And Mike passed the water and smiled a ghastiy smile as he thought of the worthlessness of the prize he had so securely locked away up-quairs.

Signs.

The sign wreckers were at work again yesterday morning. Sergt. Ebersold, with his squad of police, started in early on their task of removing the signs along Madason street which were not in compliance with the ordinance. Beginning at the bridge, they moved eastward, taking in both sides of the street at once. Their attention was naturally, in a great measure, monopolized by the huge wire signs which es abound on this street. These were removed in every instance, either by the owners or by the police, little opposition being encountered by the latter in their efforts. Among the firms whose signs were thus sacrificed were the Goodyear Rubber Company, Keen & Stuart, Gunther, Bullock Bros., Gage Bros. & Co., and McVicker's Theatre.

The illuminated signs belonging to the oysterhouses and restaurants were left untouched, as they, being mounted on hamp-posts, served a useful purpose in lighting the street. A number of signs stached to telegraph-poles were ruthlessly torn down, and the wooden Indians in front of the cigar-stores were all ordered inside.

SECOND

CONCLUDING SESSION.

The Universalists met again yesterday morning in the Church of the Redeemer. It was to be the last day of the Convention, and the early morning hours were appropriately devoted to devotional exercises.

The Convention proper reassembled at 10 o'clock, Mr J. H. Swan presiding, and Mr. B. F. Monroe at the Secretary's table. The Rev. Mr. Black opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Committee on Nominations reported, through the Rev. Mr. Laing, Chairman, the following

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

esideni—A. G. Throop. or President—The Hon. J. S. Wilcox, cretary—E. T. Monre. consure—H. H. Massey, sard of Trustees—Judge E. R. Allen, Mrs. G. B.

ittee of Fellowskip-The Rev. J. M. Bafley, B. F. G. G. Odiovne, and Laymen J. H. Swan, J. S.

Committee of Priloschip—The Rev. J. M. Balley, B. P. Ogera. G. G. Odiovne, and Laymen J. H. Swan, J. S. Ilicoz.

Polerates to General Convention—The Rev. W. S. alch. The Rev. Sumner Ellis. J. H. Swan, H. S. Priloschies to General Convention—The Rev. W. S. alch. The Rev. Sumner Ellis. J. H. Swan, H. S. Priloschies to General Convention—The Rev. Dr. Ilia. with the Rev. T. W. Glover as alterast.

The Committee also recommended the holding of a next Convention at Morrison, Ill.

The report was adopted.

CENTENNIAL FUNDS.

The President, Mr. Swan, Chairman of the Board f Trustees, made a special report on the subject is the investigation called for by the Rev. R. H. ulliman in the matter of the Centennial Funds. he report stated that the Trustees had ascertained ast every cent of the money intrusted to the Rev. F. Pullman had been handed over to the Secretary in the National Convention, thus completely experiting the Rev. Mr. Pullman of even the suscion of wrong-doing in connection with these inds. The report was adopted.

THE REV. NR. HARSON, hairman of the Committee to whom was referred a Secretary's annual report, reported in Javor of lopting the report, and of continuing that generals in office. The Committee also had a word easy to the parishes, and particularly to those eming the Lower Wabash Association, to the lact that they were not authorized to appoint prevalent of a State Superintendent, whose dnawers to be similar to those of a Presiding dec or Bishop. The report also recommended the pointment of a State Superintendent, whose dnawers to be similar to those of a Presiding dec ar Bishop. The report also recommended the pointment of a State Superintendent, whose dnawers to be similar to those of a Presiding dec ar Bishop. The report and missionary work for the ening year next came, and proved to be a fruitful iject for discussion. It was finally decided, we are not an anthorized to make the support and the Bishot to the Blooked to be a fruitful iject for discussion. It was finally decided, we have the supp

lev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. H. Strangers, Spoke on the The Rev. W. D. Balch, at 11:30, spoke on the The Rev. W. D. Balch, at 11:30, spoke on the North-

Wilcox, of Eight.

The Rev. W. D. Baich, at 11:30, spoke on the prospects of Universalism throughout the Northwest. He said "our cause" should mean the cause of the Church in general, and not of the Universalist Church, or eny other in particular. He reviewed at some length the work of the cause in the East, particularly in New York, and said there was great need of such ministers and such missionaries as they had there in the carly days of the great work. His speech was a strong plea in favor of more earnestness, more harmony, more genuine devotion to the missionary work.

The Rev. Dr. Hanson had some able views to present on the same subject, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 2:30, Mr. A. G. Throop presiding.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30, Mr. A. G. Throop presiding.

THE REV. B. H. PULLMAN

delivered an able and earnest address on "The Religioss Aspect of the Times." In his opinion, what was most needed was religion in the heart, the establishment of family worship, the growth of the prayer-meeting, and the holding of great religious revivals. He spoke particularly of the revival work in Cincinnati during the past winter, and said the Church should take great encouragement from the results there accomplished.

Mr. Pallman was followed by the Rev. J. W. Hanson, who spoke on the same general theme. While disposed to give the prayer-meeting and the church-revival their due, he thought that what was needed was "a sort of portable, approachable, efficient, moving, advisory, helping, encouraging organization, that should be able to move from place to place, visit parishes, etc." He thought it was time that the brethren of the Northwest should come together in conference and see whether something might not, and should not, be done for

Rev. Summer Ellis, the Rev. J. S. Dennis, J. H. Swan.

The Convention then laid aside all business, and the communion service was celebrated, the Rev. A. H. Laing delivering the sermon.

At 5 o'clock the ladies of the Illinois Women's Universalist Missionary Association held a meeting and took into consideration the subject of missionary work during the ensuing year. It was announced that Mrs. Perkins, a distinguished lady who had been doing good service in the missionary cause in the East, would take charge of the missionary work in this State, under the auspices of the Women's Association.

The Convention met again in the evening, when the Women's Association.

The Convention met again in the evening, when the Rev. Dr. D. H. Deer, of Rochester, Minn., delivered the farewell sermon. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE EXPOSITION. SCENES AND SIGHTS YESTERDAY. The Inter-State Exposition for 1876 gives good promise of a success not inferior to that of any previous year—it gives that promise by what is known of the future rather than by what is already in place in the building. There still remains a sort of chaos in many parts which only time can reduce the order; there are too many have drays tracks o order; there are too many huge drays, trucks, and wagons driving down the aisles to allow the spectator to feel at his ease; and too many vacant ectator to feer at his case; and to compare with sees to allow the show for 1876 to compare with the 1875. Still there are possibilities and that for 1875. Still there are possibilities and promises which, if realized, will fill the great promises which, if resided, will his the great structure even better than in previous sessions. The attendance yesterday was fully up to any reasonable expectation, considering the weather and the state of the show. There were not many ladies, as compared with gentlemen, for the rea-son, perhaps, that many of the stalls and stands alloted to the great dry goods houses were not full. Some of them were in a disheveled condition, others partially completed, and still others un-touched, except by the painter, whose sign and

some of them were in a disheveled condition, others partially completed, and still others untouched, except by the painter, whose sign and smell were noticeable.

At the extreme north end of the main building, and in the wing devoted to farm machinery, the noise of the hammer and saw drowned the echoes from Hand's orchestra, and in place of a crowd of spectators the casual visitor found a large number of coatless workmen generating had language as they lifted machinery off and on carts and into place on the platforms. As compared with last year, this hall is not greatly changed; it has the same central platform covered with mowers and reapers, and the outside circle with plows, rakes, and threshors. The easily-perceptible difference is, however, that the machinery in the centre is generally arranged to receive power and operate as if on the field, while the rest does not have that advantage, or does not need it. Prominent among the new arrivals in the Descriment of Farm Machinery is a huge pyramic of acythes, snaths, and forks, of every conceivable pattern, and for every purpose known to agriculture. The exhibitors are William Pickett & Son, a newly-established house in this city. The forks are from Batchelder & Sons, Vermont; the soythes from Hiram Holt & Co., Maine; and the snaths from Frost, Derby & Co., Vermont; the soythes from Hiram Holt & Co., Maine; and the snaths from Frost, Derby & Co., Vermont.

N. S. Bouton, the Chicago Plow Company, and Furst & Bradley occupy the side of the hall from the entrance to the main building around to the exit, and their displays are very full and fine. If an objection should be raised it would be that

N. S. Bonton, the Chicago Plow Company, and Furst & Bradley occupy the side of the hall from the entrance to the main building around to the exit, and their displays are very full and fine. If an objection should be raised it would be that there is too much high-colored paint, varnish, pelish, striping, and general garishness. Your true farm implement commends itself to the near and purchaser by its shape and adaptation to his use rather than by its ornament. The showing of plows is, as suggested, one of the best ever made here, and covers everything from the big prairie-breaker down to the light corn-plow, including several varieties of sulky or riding plows.

"THE RIGHT OF THE LINE"

of mowers, counting from the entrance, has been allotted to the Champion machines. The exhibitors are lavish of finish on some of their work, while they refrain entirely on once reaper, and present it bare of any paint whatever. In the northwest corner is shown the huge Pitis thresher, and a horse-power needwith it. Next to the Champion machines, on the centre platform, stands the Feerless patent, and next to it in order the Johnston make of reapers and mowers, the Mann two-wheeled mower and reaper combined, the Massilon harvestor, the Meadow King, and several other makes of reapers and mowers. Some of these are yet in a disgrantled condition, and it seems doubtful whether their owners intend to show them. The great work yesterday was for each exhibitor to get his machines in connection by band or friction-wheel with the driving shaft, so as to show them in motion. When this is properly done it gives some idea of the working of the machines; but, in order to show that, it is necessary to move the driving-wheel of the stationary mower or reaper-about as fast as it would be turned by a team at a work in the field. But that has been done in only a few cases, and the observer can note side by side mowers running at entirely different rates of speed,—the result of careless calculation in gearing.

The rest of the space in this hall is

collural engine, a line specimen of which can be seen near the entrance. It is interesting, as showing how far steam has superseded other power in farm work.

Just inside the main building the McCormick people have secured space for a mower and a reaper and binder of their manufacture, which they make more than usually prominent by showing their working on some bundles of grain.

The northern part of the main building which is usually given up to wood-working and other machinery is in a condition hardly better than the farm-machinery department. Many exhibitors are not on the ground at all, and many others are in the midst of confusion and busily engaged in attempting to bring order out of it. The Buckeye Iron and Brass Works of Dayton, O., are preparing for one of the largest assortments of work in their line ever in the West. One of the most highly-finished pieces of machinery in the building is a mill, or cutter, for preparing fine-cut tobacco in their space. The Chicago exhibitors in the brass and iron line are singularly tardy.

One of the features of the department likely to attract the attention of manufacturers is a sort of rivalry between two makes of steam-engines. A spiendid specimen of the upright eugine is shown by Carlisle Mason on the west sude of the hall, and it is belted to the line of shafting on that side, and drives it and the machinery therewith connected with apparent ease. There is also a line of shafting in the gallery on this side which takes its power from the line on the main floor. The engine is nominally of 50-horse power, and does its work easily and well. On the other side of the hall there is a 50-horse power horizontal engine named the "Patent Automatic," and exhibited by the Frank Douglass Company. This drives the line of shafting on the east side satisfactorily. In this state of things the great engine is comparatively idie; and though it is running, it carries nothing but its fly-wheel. About the only other bit of machinery running is a Triumph planer on the west side, thoug

fround a brick-machine, a feed-mill, and several other articles.

In the gallery over the entrance another section of farm-machinery men have taken up their quarters. Notable among the machines are the Marsh harvesters, the Walter A. Wood, and several other makes of established reputation.

The Exposition authorities are confident that the whole space allotted to machinery will be filled by the end of this week or the first of next, and their applications show that when all the exhibitors who have applied get into place the showing will not be inferior to that of any other year.

WHISKY.

REHM'S COUNSEL. There was a trife more activity than usual around the Government building yesterday in connection with the whisky cases. During the afternoon, Judge Lawrence and George C. Campbell, counsel for Jacob Rehm, had a long interview with the District Attorney, in which they discussed the position of their distinguished client. The conclusions arrived at, if any, are buried in the breasts of the three actors in the conference.

HEPMAN J. PAHLMAN.

REPMAN J. PAHLMAN,
one of the three months men, made application
through his counsel. Mr. Kohlsnat, to Judge
Blodgett and the District Attorney for his release
from jail to-day, his term of imprisonment
taying expired by
statutory limitation.
beriff Agney statut.

1875.
The case of Israel T. Hoyt will not be, called up till some time in November, as Judge Biodgett will not impanel a jury until after the Presidential elec-

THE CRIB.

THE CITY ENGINEER'S OPINION OF IT. In view of the fact that there have been a goodeal of rumor and no little anxiety about the crib Chesbrough about the condition of that structure. Mr. Chesbrough said that there should be no anxiety for the welfare of the crib itself, for it was perfectly

sound, notwithstanding that it had been obliged to undergo some tremendous shocks from the waves, the wonderful force of which was not at all realized by most persons. They had besten so strongly against the window in the east side of the crib that it (the window) was completely broken in. That had occurred in a storm of a good while ago. Last Tuesday night a terrific sea was running and the wind was high. In short, there was a bad storm on shat night, and it had broken in the window on the southern side. The window had been made to order and sepecially intended to resist enormous force, "for the glasse was one-half an inch in thickness and firmly set in a cast-iron frame two inches in thickness. Besides that the glasses were only about four inches long by three wide, many of them being in one frame. This window, as before stated, was washed clean out, and the waves, which were running so as to go nearly over the crib, dashed into the household apartments of Mr. Kalstrom, the keeper, and had wet everything as completely as if the articles had been dipped in the lake. The water stood on the floor to that depth that the mattrasses of the bed were covered. The cooking-stove had been knocked from its legs and broken, so that no fire could be built, and consequently nothing cookable left undestroyed. All the clothes of the crib-keeper and his wife had been wetted through and through. The air was chilly, and there was no protection, no warmth, and no dryness. Refuge was sought in the lightower, but the wind chilled them, and the work of keeping burning the light, which was blown out 20 times, was a great deal of trouble for Mr. Kalstrom. "In fact," said Mr. Chesbrough, "you cannot picture too strongly the discomforts that those people suffered. Hungry, wet, and cold. But please do not say that the crib is in a dangerous condition; for that would be erroneous. The immense power of the waves has in some places made cracks in the outer wall, but those cracks can easily be repaired by a little mortar to stop them in. The

water of spiles around it. What do you take the plan?"
"Well. I think it might be a very good idea. It would certainly preserve the crib, which could not be expected to last forever under the terrible lashings which it receives. There is no need now of such a protection, as no storm, unless one of unheard-of violence, would so disable the structure that any trouble would arise. We have no money now; when we do get some, I think it would be economical and wise to put the protection there."

THE CITY-HALL.

Licenses yesterday realized about \$600. Officer Vincent Carroll yesterday resigned his position as patrolman in the Harrison Street Station

Precinct.

The hearts of those interested in the success of the popular loan were gladdened, and hopes renewed, by the receipt of \$30,000 yesterday from the First National Bank.

Attorney Boyden is making good progress in the collection of amounts due on forfeited bonds, and says that one thing which he is going to do is to break up the professional bailing business. The city hold in many cases as many as 47 bonds given by one person, and he a dead-beat. by one person, and he a dead-cent.

City-Attorney Tuthill is preparing an argument for the Supreme Court in the case of Sansum vs.

The City of Chicago. The suit is one in which claim is made for \$1,300, and arose from Sansum's claim to the judgment of \$2,000 awarded to Peter Marr on account of the building of the police station known as the Armory. The judgment was paid to Marr's creditors.

paid to Marr's creditors.

The Board of Public Works have begun the work of repairing the crib. A seew load of bricks were taken out yesterday morning for the construction of the new quarters, to be built upon the top of the crib. The north and south windows will be bricked up to prevent any more floods. Commissioner Thompson went out to the crib to inspect the structure, and gave directions as to the improvements.

ments.

The ordinance granting the right to the Coke Gas Light Company to erect works and lay mains in the City of Chicago was passed by the Council Aug. 11. There are 30 days allowed for the acceptance of an ordinance. The Coke Gas Light Company is therefore obliged to accept that ordinance by the 11th of September or lose it. No one has appeared on behalf of the above corporation to obtain copies of the ordinance, nor have any bonds for acceptance been filed with the City Cierk. In fact nothing has been done about it, and folks at the City-Hail have come to the conclusion that the Company does not intend to accept.

The Finance Committee, the Mayor, and Corpo-

Company does not intend to accept.

The Finance Committee, the Mayor, and Corporation Counsel held a meeting yesterday morning and lengthily discussed the Gage defalcation and the status of the suits now in court against the bondsmen. The many intricacies of the case were explained, as best they could be, to the Aldermen, who know comparatively little about them. The object of the talk was general information, and excomptroller George Taylor was present to state what he knew. Mr. Taylor was made Trustee of David Gage's property, which was transferred to the city, and knows probably as well, if not better, than any one else what the state of that property is. He will make a written report to the Finance Committee.

JUDGE LAWRENCE.

The following is a copy of Judge Lawrence's letter of declination of his appointment by the Mayor and Council to the position as a member of the Board of Education:

The Hom. Monroe Heath, Mayor of Chicago—Drar Sir: I esteem a membership of the Board of Education for which you sent my name to the City Council a highly-responsible and honorable position, and I am obliged to you for the compliment implied in the nomination. It is not necessary for me to decide whether my private business would allow me to accept the office, as under a fair consideration of the law I do not possess the statutory qualifications. By implication at least, the statute requires a residence in the city of five years, and I have been in Chicago but little over three. Sincerely thanking you and the City Council, I must respectfully decline the office. Very fruly your obedient servant.

Mayor Heath has received no other refusals, and dient servant,

Mayor Henth has received no other refusals, and thinks that there will be no more, since Mr. Mahla's friends have been at work to influence him (Mahla) to accept the position. Mr. M. said to a TRIBNING reporter that he should not accept the position for want of time, but the Mayor is quite consident that his determination will be changed, and is pleased thereat, because he regards the gentlemen very highly. Mr. Motz took the oath of office yesterday morning. The Mayor will send in to the Council this evening the name of some one instead of Judge Lawrence, but who the gentleman is is not known.

instead of Judge Lawrence, but who the gentleman is is not known.

The Mayor was yesterday asked if he had considered, in making his nomination for the Board of Education, the question of the Bible in the public schools. His Bonor replied:

"No, I did not think of it at all. I looked only at the men and their qualifications. I appointed those whom I considered to be excellent men and who would best subserve the public interest."

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Hospital Committee yesterday and ited sundry bills, among others one for scrubbing at the new hospital, amounting to \$446.

The Committee on City Relations received a report yesterday that the roof of the City-Hall was falling in, that the plaster was breaking, etc. The matter is to be looked after.

The County Collecter yesterday sold all the delinquent property for taxes in the Town of Hyde Park, it is expected, will be reached Monday.

John Feldkamp, of the Tenth Ward, as among the Republican candidates for County Commissioner. He is an old and respected citizen, and his

simply to adjourn. The excuse for adjourning was that the Committee on Equalization was not ready to report, but it is more reasonable to suppose that the injunction proceedings before Judge Parwell pending at the time had something to do with the

case numerous jail cases were heard.

State's Attorney Reed yesterday received a highly-flattering letter from the friends of Hanford, killed by Alexander Sullivan. They say that they have every confidence in Mr. Reed, and on account of this and his long experience and recognized ability will not employ any one to assist him in the prosecution of Sullivan, expressing the belief that the public interest will be best protected by such a course. Mr. Reed will more to-day to have Sullivan's trial set for a week from Monday.

The Hospital Committee yesterday endeavored to agree upon a report in reference to the late Hospital investigation. A report had been drawn up recommending the discharge of one of the nurses and the druggist, and commending the management, and Mrs. Edgar for the interest she had taken, etc. During the consideration of the report the druggist, George Mutschlechner, antcipating the cutting off of his head, sent in his resignation, and this ended the work. Another report must now be drawn.

KICKED TO DEATH.

That's How John Bothman Was Ushered into Eternity Last Night.

The Murderers Two Unknown Young Men Who Quietly Walked Off.

last evening the scene of an affray which cost a human life, and added another to the list of mur-ders which have been committed of late in the city. The circumstances of the killing are some-what obscure, as also are the parties to the crime. writing, got into a difficulty, playful in fts nature

The known party was one John Bothman, aged about 20 years, and he is the victim of the evening's sport. He and his companions, from what could be learned, were viewing the procession, and in the midst of their enjoyment got to snatching the hats of one another. Bothman, it appears, grabbed the hat of one of his associates and made off with it. He was pursued, overtaken speedily, and felled by a blow intentional or accidental. The blow was followed by kicks in the stomach and shout the head, and he was left on the sidewalk in

A DYING CONDITION.

His assallants quietly quit the scene, making no haste in their departure, and apparently unconscious of what they had done, and certainly of the extent and result of the assault. He was picked up a few moments later and conveyed to the drugstore of Metcalfe & Co., corner of Clark and Michigan streets, by those who had witnessed the singular affair. Upon reaching the store he was in a lifeless condition, and so pronounced by Dr. Blake, who happened to be in the store at the time.

An examination of the body of the deceased

Blake, who happened to be in the store at the time.

An examination of the body of the deceased showed that he had received no flesh wounds that could have led to death. His 'face, about his mouth and nose, was bloody, and his shiri-bosom was stained slightly, which were the only perceptible evidences that his demise had been produced from other than natural causes. Upon his person several letters were found to identify him, one of which was from his father, and another from him to his father, which had evidently never been mailed.

ALL THE INFORMATION

ALL THE INPORMATION
they gave was that the deceased had reached this
country from Germany early in May, there being
no intimation of any nature as to where either the
deceased or his father resided, except that the two
letters were dated from this city. Beside the letters, he had a pocket-book containing some change,
a wintch of an ancient pattern, a knife, a bunch of
keys, and some other valueless trinkets. His body
was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station to await
the recognition of his friends.

The whole affair was witnessed by several parties, among others W. L. Hickman, a printer. He
says that the affair occurred at 9:50, and his attention was attracted to it by seeing the deceased running south on Wells street from the corner of Michigan, followed by two young men. To him there
appeared to be some trouble between the parties, and
for this reason he watched them closely. He saw
the deceased overtaken in the race; saw him struck
by one of the two parties, both of whom were unknown to him; saw him fall, and also saw his assaliants

KICK HIM APOUT THE ABDOMEN

KICK HIM APOUT THE ABDOMEN
and walk off. After this he approached the decased, who tried to get up, but could not. He soon after took hold of him and helped to take him to the drug-store, at which time be was apparently dead. Lawrence Kircher, a boy living at No. 303 Larrabee street, also saw the whole anair, and confirms the above statement, and Dr. Blake, who examined the body, says that there is scarcely a doubt in his opinion that the deceased came to his death from being kicked in the abdomen.

Up to a late hour no arrest had been made, and no clew had been bearined to the parties committing the assault. Something further, however, had been learned of the deceased, from which it appears that he had latterly been in the employ of a sewing-machine concern on State street, between Adams and Jackson, and that he formerly lived on Mohawk street, near Clybourn avenue.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Sanaroga, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Social-Science Association held two sessions to-day, which were well attended and excited much interest. In the eneral session, Mr. Sanborn, the President, re-orted on the cotton industry of Fall River, showing its rapid growth and the social conditions of poverty and ignorance by which it was accom-panied.

ing its rapid growth and the social conditions of poverty and ignorance by which it was accompanied.

Drs. Davis, of Fall River, and Derby, of Boston, debated the question, and spoke favorably of the present prosperity of the city.

Mr. Akthason read a paper on the production and destruction of wealth, and Mr. Nourse, of Boston, one on the relation of currency to prices. Both were warmly debated by Prof. Tanner, Horace White, E. Wright, and others.

Charles Nordnoff read a paper on the condition of the South, showing the effects of continued interference of the General Government with the colored race: contrasting the condition of affairs in Georgia favorably with those of some other States where affairs are more influenced from Washington. This was debated, and the views generally concurred in by Elizur Wright, Edward Atkinson, George Bradford, Dr. Howe, and Prof. Sumner, of Yale College. The latter believed that we in the North should mind our own but, eas severely, and was opposed to interference by deral politicians in the internal affairs of the Southern States.

In the jurisprudence meeting Prof. Stone read a paper on Law Schools, and D. B. Eaton one by Prof. Von Holtzenderen meeting Prof. Stone read a paper on Law Schools, and D. B. Eaton one by Prof. Von Holtzenderen meeting Prof. Stone read a paper on Law Schools, and D. B. Eaton one by Prof. Von Holtzenderen meeting Prof. Stone read a paper on Law Schools, and D. B. Eaton one by Prof. Von Holtzenderen meeting Prof. Stone read a Paper on Law Schools, and D. B. Eaton one by Prof. Von Holtzenderen meeting Prof. Stone read a Paper on Law Schools, and D. B. Eaton one by Prof. Von Holtzenderen meeting Prof. Stone and others.

In the evening the Conference of Charletes join-

Hoadley, of Ohio, J. M. Barnard, of Boston, and others.

In the evening the Conference of Charities joined in the Social Science Association in debating Chinese immigration, the question being started in a letter read by Mr. Sanborn from F. B. Thurber, of New York, who, while in San Francisco, made investigations. He instanced the falsity of many charges made against the Chinese, and seemed to view the matter favorably. D. A. Wells did not think the Chinese could assumilate with our people any more than the Latin or colored races, and that they would have in time to get out of our way. way.

Prof. Sumner spoke briefly, and was followed by Mr. Linsley, of Oregon, who clearly favored the Chinese, and did not believe any attempt to modify the Burlingame treaty practicable. The Chinese are beginning to vote, and the question will be governed by that in time. George Bradford, of Boston, held similar views.

· CROPS. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
CLINTONVILLE, Ill. Sept. 6.—A good many of our farmers have finished threshing their grain, and the result shows that there are but few pieces our farmers have finished threshing their grain, and the result shows that there are but few pieces of oats that yield over 40 bashels to the acre, and there are a good many pieces that do not turn out over 30 or 35 bashels to the acre. The farmers are greatly disappointed in the turn-out of oats; it was generally believed, on account of the large growth of straw, that the yield would be unusually large, but it is hardly an average crop; which is probably due to the wet which set in a short time before the crop was harvested. Oats do not command a very high price in the market yet; the cause of which is, that last year's crop was held over antil this year by numerous farmers for a better price; but the price has not advanced much, and they, getting tired of holding them, are now disposing of them; and, as considerable of the new crop is also being sold, it makes the market well supplied. The yield of rye in this vicinity is about 25 hushels to the acre: I have not learned how barley yields. Wheat—that which was harvested—turns out about 4 bushels to the acre; most of the wheat was cut, while green for fodder. Corn will, witnout doubt, be a good crop; it is now nearly out of the way of frost. We had a slight frost here last week, but it did not do much damage. The contrast between last year and this, in the potato-crop, is great; last year nearly every farmer had nundreds of bushels in his cellar, and coald scarcely give them away; this year the crop will be small, and will, of course, bring a good price. Apples are about an average yield; they are being made up quite largely into cider.

SEVEN ROUSING HAYES AND WHEELER mpaign songs mailed free for \$2, by the Root & as Music Co., dealers in sheet music and general releal merchandise, 156 State street, Chicago.

PASTIMES. Slosson Wins Another Brilliant

Victory Over Sexton. Goldsmith Maid Takes the Free-for-All Purse at Springfield.

Bodine, the Chicago Horse, Gets the Second Money.

English and Irish University Crews Row a Scrub Race on the Potomac.

The Chicago-St. Louis Game Postponed Till Monday Next.

BILLIARDS. SLOSSON WINS THE 1,000-POINT MATCH.
The second half of the Slosson-Sexton match for purse of \$250 was played last evening at E. Brunswick's Washington-street rooms, and was won by Slosson, as every one expected it would be, won by Slosson, as every one expected it would be, seeing that Sexton went into the second 500 points handicapped with 365 points, that being the majority by which Slosson won Wednesday evening. The attendance was larger than on the previous evening, and quite interested and enthusiastic at times. The play was the most notable over seen in the West, in that the loser made the thusiastic at times. The play was all most notate ever seen in the West, in that the loser made the largest run ever recorded outside New York and Philadelphia, and the third largest ever made, it ing surpassed only by his own 287 and Slosson's

lay-off, had the balls on the upper rail in three shots. He held them prettily together for 28, when he slipped up on a long kiss shot. Sexton first aphe sipped up on a long kiss shot. Sexton are appeared to get down to business in the fourth-inning, when Slosson, after making 3, left the balls well together in the upper left-hand corner. Sexton seemed well on the way to a big run, but broke down on a masse at 24. Small counts followed, until, in the sixth inning, Slosson cornered the party in the upper right-hand and by the most delicate possible surging ran 45 and stopped on a down on a masse at 24. Small counts followed, until, in the sixth inning, Slosson cornered the party in the upper right-hand and by the most delicate possible nursing ran 45 and stopped on a freeze and spot. In the following-inning Slosson showed some beautiful position play, which ended in his getting the balls bunched on the right-hand rail. Here he repeated his delicate work of Wednesday evening, until he had made 49, when the balls arrayed themselves in line and he slipped up in attempting a bank. After a series of good round-the-table shots had yielded him 15 in the tenth inning, Slosson turued loose in the next turn and plied up 31 in the eleventh. Sexton began to play some very perty and noticeably fast billiards in his twelfth inning, showing a delicacy of touch more wonderful than Slosson's even. With the three on the lower rail, he ran them across the table for 45, and then beld them in the left-hand corner for 15 more. From the corner he ran them up the left-hand rail, reaching 100 about half-way, and receiving plenteous applause therefor. At 130 he began to be troubled by having to play, as it, were, left-handed, and laid out a plan to get the other side of the pair. He accomplished this very cleverly, and started back toward the lower end of the table 'right in front.' At 190 'the other two "got in line, and for 15 shots he had to chase them around; out at 205 he established communication again, and made a huddle in the lower left-hand corner, and by a continuation of clever nursing reached 272, when he slipped up so casily that the crowd didn't suspect that the run was over until Sexton sat down. This run, the third largest ever made, gave Sexton a commanding lead on the evening's play, and the call of the game was: Sexton, 322; Slosson, 191. No very large breaks were made for the next few lunings, though Slosson, by short, close work on the end rail, piled up 64, when he froze, but, counting from the spots, continued to 72. This sent him past his 300, and left him within 27 of his antagonist. Aft

up, between william sexion and ceorge F. Slosson, for a purse of \$250, given by Emanuel Brusawick; played in two scances of 600 points each on a 5x10 E. Brusswick table; Slosson wins by a total score of 1,000 to 500. Winner's average, 27 1-57; lower's average, 16 33-35. Best runs: By Slosson, 138, 123, 94; by Sexton, 272, 118, 69. Following is the score account 500 Points:

Inning.

AQUATIC.

ENGLISHMEN AND IRISHMEN BOW ON THE POTO-Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—There was a race to-day on the Potomac between the Dublin and Cambridge University crews, who were the guests of the Analoston Boat Club, of this city. There were probably 8,000 persons in attendance. The new boat-house of the Club was crowded with the fashion of Washington. The sky was overcast, fashion of Washington. The sky was overcast, which was an advantage for the race, as the direction of the course is westerly, and as time was not called until late in the afternoon. But the river was choppy, and too rough for the shells. Indeed, shortly before the start the Dublin crew asked the umpire boat for sponges, as the boat was already half full of water. The sponges were obtained from a fisherman's yawl, and the boats started with a choppy river, a head wind, and the tide against half full of water. The sponges were obtained from a fisherman's yawl, and the boats started with a choppy river, a head wind, and the tide against them. Neither crew brought their own boats from Philadelphia, but rowed in shells supplied them by the Analoston Club. The boat occupied by the Dublin crew either had its steering-gear out of order or the crew was not accustomed to the apparatus. At all events, the steering of the Dublin crew was so bad that there were three fouls made near the finish, one of which almost amounted to a sharp collision. The river was not well policed, and one or two tags got in the way, adding their swash to the choppy waves, which helped to fill the boats and to render the steering still more difficult. The race was such a bungle altogether that neither crew called a foul, and the umpire, without an appeal from either crew, declared the race drawn. The stake was to have been a stant of colors.

So far as the college men went the race was more an exhibition of the fine forms and pleasant faces of the Britishers than a trial of skill as oarsmen. W. S. Bennett of the Vesper Club, Philadelphia, was umpire.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRIZES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—On Saturday next the prizes rowed for in the professional races on the Schujkkill course will be awarded as follows: To the Thames four, \$2,500; to the Fisherman's crew, of Haiffax, \$1,00; to the Faulkner and Regan pair, of Boston, \$800; to the Green and Thomas pair, of Bargland, \$500; to J. Hanlon, of Toronto, \$800; to A. Brayley, of St. John's, N. B., \$400.

THE CANADIAN REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—The regatts of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club commenced this morning, and will be continued to-morrow. To-day's race was for two valuable cups presented by Commodore Hadder and the Frince of Wales challenge cap. The weather was duil and the wind light. The course is 32 miles long. The following yachts stated: Vixen, Brunette, Coral, Gorilla, Geraldine, Oriole, and Ripple. Brunette won the race by 12 minutes

THE TURF.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—Goldsmith Maid won the open-to-all to-day easily in three straight heats, Bodine second, Judge Fullerton third, and Smuggler fourth. Smuggler went to pieces near the beginning of the first heat and rallied in vain, but in the second and third heats he gave promise of winning, until the third quarter was reached where he broke and was brought to a standstill both times, harely escaping being distanced. In the second heat he made some wonderful bursts of SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

eed during the race, but the result was gen

Time of second heat not taken.

DUBUQUE.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 7.—The fourth day of the fair opened as did the other three, cloudy and threatening rain, and with slim attendance, but before 2 o'clock the crowd increased until fully 5,000 people were gathered.

The races that had been postponed were commenced at 10 o'clock, and, although the track was somewhat heavy, they had some very good trotting. The first race was for horses that had never bear 3:20, purse \$500, in which the following horses were entered: Albine, Dixle, Lady Burnham, Chief, James A., Josephine, and Fine Leaf. The race was won by Dixle in three straight heats. Time, 2:49%, 2:51%, 2:53%, James A. second. Albine third, and Chief fourth.

The naxi was the 2:36 race, purse \$500, in which were entered Billy O'Nell, of Freeport; Mary C., Harry Hopkins, Granger, Ellen C., and Regent. The race was won by Billy O'Nell. Time, 2:42, 2:42%, Granger second, Ellen C. third, Regeat fourth.

In the running race, Jo McMahon won. Best time, 1:53. In this race seven heats were run, the Queen of Diamonds coming out neck and neck.

The prospect for Friday is immense, as the

YACHTING. SATURDAY'S REGATTA.

Following are the rules of the regutta to be

BASE-BALL.

POSTPONEMENT. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The exhibition game be-New York, sept. 7.—The exhibition game tween the Chicago and St. Louis Clubs was post-poned to-day, on account of rain, to rext Monday. There is more interest manifested in this game than in any that has taken place in this vicinity this season, and, if the day is pleasant, there is sure to be a large crowd present.

THE TRIGGER. DOMINION RIPLE ASSOCIATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—At the Dominion Rifle Association meeting at Montreal, the Rrigade Garrison Artillery won the first prize in the battalion match. The McDougall challenge cup was won by Sergt. T Mitchell, of the Thirteenth Battalion of Hamilton.

OTHER SPORTS

CRICKET.

The Chicago Cricket Club will play a maich today with the Club from Grand Rapids, Mich., on
the base-ball grounds. Wickets will be pitched at
10 a. m.

PEDESTRIANISM. It is announced that one Tindle, called the champion of Canada, and McNurney, of the Stock-Yards, have been matched to run 200 yards at Dexter Park to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock for \$200. The Stock-Yards' man receives 10 yards start in 200. No admission fee.

RAILROADS

TAX CASE. Special Dispatch to The Tribun...

Special Dispatch to The Tribun...

Special Dispatch to The Tribun...

Special Edeall to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge Treat, restraining the collection of taxes upon the capital stock of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, which was argued before Judge Treat yesterday, has been taken under advisement. The Attorney General contends that an act of the Legislature of this State authorizing a contract between this Company and the St. Louis & Terre Haute Company for leasing their road brings them under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois. The Hon. B. W. Hanna, attorney for the road; was given time to file written brief.

DAVENPORT ITEM. BAVENPORT ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 7.—The City Council of Davenport has leased two blocks of land on the leves to the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad for 25 years. The Company will proceed to erect shops and depots thereon. The Council will also grant the right to the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Rairoad to load freight cars in this city. The latter Company will hereafter run a transfer-boat, and make this city one of the principal freight points on its line.

'HOPPER ASSOCIATIONS.

'HOPPER ASSOCIATIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 6.—The people of Osceola, Clay, Emmet, Koseuth, and Dickinson Counties are organizing for protection against the grasshoppers next season, in a thorough and systematic manner. County committees have been organized, and a committee in each township. It is proposed to plow a fire-line around each township and each section to check all prairie fires, and also to have watchmen to discover fires accidentally set. It is also proposed to stop the shooting of prairie-chickens. Nearly all the prairie-fires in the fall are set by hunters. The farmers will all join the 'Hopper Association, which will put a stop chicken-killing. The chickens are voracious feeders on grasshoppers, and prospects are that all the chickens will be needed to eat the 'hoppers next season, when they will be young, and the chickons poor and hungry.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 7.—Charles H. Macomber, an old and prominent citizen of this city, who was largely engaged in the real estate and loan business, committed suicide this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, by hanging himself in the barn attached to his premises, at the corner of Sherman street and Second avenue. He has been despondent for the past four or five weeks, resulting, it is believed, from financial troubles. He was about 55 years of age, and leaves a widow but no children. EQUALIZATION.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—The State Board of Equalization this morning decided that the total assessment of the State, as returned to them from the counties, is 50 per cent of the actual cash value of the property of the State.

His Mule.

Raleigh (N. C.) Santinet.

"Speaking about mules," remarked a six-footer from Harnett County, as he cracked his whip at the market yesterday morning, "I've got a mule at home which knows as much as I do, and I want to hear somebody say that I'm half fool."

No one said so, and he went on.

"I've stood around here and heard men blow about kicking mules till I've got disgusted. When you come down to kicking, I want to bet on my maile. A preacher came along and took dinner with me the other day, and, as a seemed a little down-hearted. I took him out to see Thomas Jefferson, my champion nule. I was telling the good man how that mule would flop his hind feet around, and he said he'd like to see a little fan. He'd plassed his whole life in the Sonth, but had never seen a mule lay his soul into a big time at kicking.

"Well," he continued, after borrowing some

kicking. "he continued, after berrowing some tobacco, "I took Thomas out of the stable, backed him up agis a hill, gin him a cuff on the ear, and we stood back to see the amusement. It was a good place to kick his darndest, and what d'ye 'spose he did? In 10 minutes by the watch him with a 12-foot pole, and—and—"The crowd began to yell and sucer, and the old man looked around and added:
"Does anybody think I'm bytest World Its.

MARRIAGES.

TOBIAS—In this city, Sept. 6, of typhold pnen-monia, Mary D., aged 17 years 4 months and 23 days, second daughter of Mrs. E. L. Tobias. Funeral Friday, 8th inst., 1 o'clock, from Tab-ernacle Church, corner Morgan and Indiana-ta. Friends of the family invited.

DÉATHS.

McQuAID—Delia, aged 2 years, daughter of P. G. McQuaid, and not Delia, "his beloved wifa, as was incorrectly stated in yesterday's Tribune.

WEIR—On the 7th inst., John Weir, aged 81.

New York City and Edinburg, Scotland.

Matthew H. and Ellen McKillip, aged 3 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, 1002 State-st., Sept. 2, at 1 p. m.

For LaCrosse, Wis., papers please copy.

KERRIGAN—On her birthday, Sept. 7, of mittent fever, Elizabeth E., voungest daughter of Patrick and Catharine Kerrigan, aged 8 years.

Funeral to-day at 10:30 o'clock from Nativity Church.

DODGE—The funeral of the late wife of George P. Dodge will take place at 1 o'clock p. m. from the residence of his father, J. W. Dodge, 1118 Prairie-av. Friends are invited. the residence of his failer, w. Dodge, Ills Prairie-av. Friends are invited.
O'LEARY—Sept. 7, of dysentery, Lucy, eldest daughter of Jeremiah and Mary O'Leary, aged 8 years 6 months and 11 days.
Funeral Sept. 8 from No. 78 Wesson-st. at 12 m. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
REYNOLDS—Sept. 5, the Rev. William M. Reynolds, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Oak Park, and Harlem, Ill., aged 64 years.
Funeral at 10 a. m. on Friday, 8th inst., at the parish church. A special free train will leave Wells-st. Depot at 9:15 a. m. for Oak Park, theses to Rosehill and return to Oak Park. The cirry and all friends of the family are invited.

Der Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HALL—Killed at his post of duty, on B. & O. R. R. engine 2:35, by explosion of same, at Sonta Phicago on Sept. 4, 1876, Henry J. T. Hall, aged A young man of great promise, the pride and support of his parents, greatly esteemed by his colleagues and the officers of the road, and beloved by many friends in his new as well as his old home.

By Haltimore papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. zation of the Boys in Blue in their respective places, and to correspond with such solders and sailors in adjacent towns as will interest themselves in organizing companies of Boys in Blue.

3. The General commanding confidently expects that, in this Department, not less than 40,000 vet-eran soldiers and sailors and their sons will soon have enrolled themselves to do duty for the right, the Union, and victory on the 7th of November next.

ext.

4. A grand mass-convention of veteran soldiers and sailors will meet at Indianapolis Sept. 30, and arrangements will be made so that all from this State who wish can attend with but little expense themselves. State who was can assess to themselves.

Every city, town, and hamlet in this State should be represented in that convention by one or mere companies of Boys in Blue.

5. Printed Instructions for organizing companies will be promptly furnished on application to Gen. H. Hilliard, Chief of Staf, at Springfield, or to Col. William Vocke, Assistant Adjutant General, at Chicago.

6. Newspapers throughout the State are requested to publish this order.

By order of J. S. REYNOLDS,
General Commanding.

WILLIAM VOCKE, Asst. Adjt. -Gen. REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING. There will be a grand mass-meeting this ovening at 8 o'clock at Republican headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets. The Hon. F. W. Palmer and other eminent speakers will be in attendance, and Frank Lumbard's Glee Club will favor the audience with some new campaign songs. Per order of the Grand Council.

L. Bony President.

BOYS IN BLUE An adjourned meeting of this organization will be held at the Grand Pacific this evening at 5 o'clock sharp. Business of importance connected with the soldier's reunion at Indianapolis, on the 20th inst., will be considered. All ex-soldiers and sailors are invited.

The Oakland Republican Club will meet at the Oakland hose-house this evening at 7:30 o'clock, prompt. Republicans cordially invited. POURTH WARD. The regular weekly meeting of the Hayes and Whoeler Club will be held at the Club's headquarters, on Thirty-first street, this evening. Kirk Hawes, among others, will speak, and the Chicago Quartette will give some excellent music. Rally

SEVENTH WARD. SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club, and also Company A, Seventh Ward Haymakers, will meet this evening at their hall, southeast corner of West Fourteenth and Union streets. The Club will meet at the usual hour, and Company A Haymakers, at 7:30 o'clock, for a short drill. All Republicans are invited. John Lyle King will address the meeting.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner. Chicago. AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE By Abe Lipman, the Popular Pawnbroker, At 108 Madison-st., FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock. The stand MERCHANDISE, WATCHES.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, Fine Gold Sets, Fine Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Of every make and quality

Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Cook, Parlor and Office Staves, Table Cutlery, Crockery, and Classware. Pianos, and Parlor Organs, SATURDAY MORNING. Sopt. 9, at 950 o'clock & their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash av. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

14 crates W. G. Crockery in open lots, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 80 dox. Lamps. At 10 o'clock we shall sell a very large stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Parior and Chamber Seta, Walnut Wardrobes, Bookcases, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Hall Treas, Marbie and Wood-Top Tables, Extension Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Whatnots, Wire Springs, and Routesses, Parior and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets,
Floor Oil Cloth, French and German Plate Mirrora.
At 11 o'clock—Buggies, Carriages, and Harnesses,
G. P. GORE & CO., Austinners.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, at 9:30 a. m.

NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS. ALW PARLOR AND CHAMBER OF ASSET OF ACT OF AC VOLUME XX

TEA SET

Waiters, Water 8 plated and beautifu d: Cake Basket Butter Dishes, n and best quality. Novelties for We Spoons, Forks, Fine Pearl, Ivory, Steel Hardle Cutle prices than ever

in this market. Cor. State & Was

JEWELRY, WAT \$160

Jewelry, Silv Clocks, Bron PUBLIC AT

At 61 Washington-st BEING THE ST A.H.MII The Leading Jeweler Sales at 2:30 and 7:30 p.

FINE COLD J BILVER AND SILVER HALF THE REGU

BANKRUP Cor. of Lake and Every article War DIM

SAVINGS
Charlered by the 105 Clark-st., Methodis Receives Savings Deposits Receives Savings Deposits cent, subject to the rules, nois Farms. 7 PER

Choice Mortgage loans on im SEVEN per cent. SCUDDER & MASON MONEY AT L To loan on Warehouse Receipts fons, on City Certificates and Valentingages.

LAZARU Bank C WAN

· Corn Excl NORWA COAL

To Buy, City Certificate

have been thoroughly tested, idurable, cheapest, and best I trade. They will be said the bard, Spencer & Co., Miller. & Breakey, Edwin Hunt's So Cragin Bros. & Chandler. MIVET BUCKET COMPANY SPORTSMEN GUNS, FISHING

At E. E. EATO ESTABLISE "SHERMAN CHIC

150 large inside rooms red elegant front rooms, with i day. Second floor, \$4.00: incomparable. A A reduction from the aboutes. BUSINESS JUST R

Priced Catalogue of Curior and old) in all departments on Monday. Priced Catalo Books (new and old) related many scarce books. Send for W. T. E. Men's and All the Fall Styles

J. S. BARI Pashionable Hatters. FURS!

P. C. DYR (Late of the Exemining Colicitor of American and Mercantile Building, 116 a INDEXE RAND, MeNA

INDEXE